



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Nakayama Planning 'Early January' PRC Trip

OW1611005790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0018 GMT
16 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 16 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama is planning to visit China in early January to meet with his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen, the ASAHI SHIMBUN reported Friday.

Nakayama's plan follows a request made by China's Vice Premier Wu Xueqian during their meeting in Tokyo on Monday, the major daily said. The specific date of the visit will be negotiated through diplomatic channels, the ASAHI said. Wu visited Japan to attend the enthronement ceremony of Emperor Akihito on Monday.

Nakayama will be the first Japanese foreign minister to visit China since May 1988 when then Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno went to Beijing.

Nakayama will likely urge China to further promote open policies and economic reforms, as well as seek improvements in bilateral relations, the ASAHI said.

Japan suspended high-level contacts with China, and froze economic aid, to protest the military crackdown on the pro-democracy demonstrations in Beijing in June last year, in line with an agreement reached in a summit meeting of the world's seven major industrialized nations.

China has recently shown signs of cooperation with the West, approving the United Nations Security Council resolutions calling for sanctions against Iraq following its invasion and annexation of Kuwait.

'May' Postpone Soviet Trip

OW1511134590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1048 GMT
15 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 15 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama's scheduled visit to the Soviet Union in December may be postponed until January, a top-level Foreign Ministry official said Thursday.

The official said that either Japan or the Soviet Union may face scheduling difficulties which may delay Nakayama's visit.

Nakayama will visit Moscow for talks with Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze on a bilateral territorial dispute, a prospective peace treaty, aid for perestroika, and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's anticipated visit to Japan in mid-April.

Officials noted that Nakayama will probably attend an international trade meeting in Brussels on December 3-7, when efforts will be made to end the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) successfully. Nakayama also plans to attend the Paris International

Conference on Cambodia, but the timing of the meeting is yet to be worked out between the four warring factions and the hosts, Indonesia and France.

On the home front, the Diet is expected to reconvene on December 10 and Nakayama would be required to attend a budgetary session. And a cabinet reshuffle may occur in December, observers noted.

The timetable for the Nakayama-Shevardnadze talks is likely to be discussed in a meeting held Wednesday between Japanese and Soviet working groups on the issue of a bilateral peace treaty. While Nakayama's visit to Moscow is expected to be the final high-level meeting before Gorbachev's trip, Soviet diplomatic sources in Tokyo said recently that they would not rule out the possibility that Shevardnadze may make another visit to Japan before then.

Peace Treaty Talks With Soviets Open in Tokyo

OW1511063290 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 15 Nov 90

[Text] The Japanese and Soviet working groups for concluding a peace treaty are meeting at the Foreign Ministry today to discuss the northern territorial issue. Each party has outlined its own position on the historical circumstances of the northern territories, but the two sides have so far failed to reach an accord.

The working groups opened their talks before 0900 this morning at a conference room in the Foreign Ministry. Present at the meeting from the Japanese side were Deputy Vice Foreign Minister Owada and others, and from the Soviet side, Deputy Foreign Minister Rogachev and others.

At the meeting, the Soviet side maintained that the territorial issue was settled by the 1945 Yalta Agreement. However, the Japanese side stressed that the territorial issue should be solved with a peace treaty, because the Yalta Agreement cannot be regarded as an official document to settle the territorial issue. Thus, the two sides have failed to reach an accord on their views.

The working groups will continue consultations this afternoon.

KYODO Reports on Talks

OW1511143990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1324 GMT
15 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 15 KYODO—Japanese and Soviet negotiators on Thursday ended a full day of working-level talks on a prospective peace treaty with statements indicative of a willingness to compromise over their territorial dispute.

Deputy Foreign Minister Hisashi Owada, the head of the Japanese negotiating team, was quoted by officials as saying at the close of the talks, "The time has come for us to make a very big political decision." Owada made the

remarks in winding up the sixth meeting of a forum set up in December 1988 to hammer out a peace treaty, while at the same time tackling the tightly intertwined issue of Japan's claims to four islands seized by Soviet forces at the end of World War II. The Japanese deputy minister also stressed a need to find a resolution to the territorial dispute acceptable to the peoples and governments of both countries, according to officials.

Owada's remarks appeared to observers to be a softening of Japan's official line that the Soviets must return all four islands simultaneously before a peace treaty can be signed and full-fledged ties pursued. Officials confirmed that Owada was speaking on the necessity for a political decision by both sides in line with their common view that "a qualitative and drastic improvement in relations is necessary."

Japan has until now called for a political decision to be made on the part of Moscow when Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev comes to Japan in April.

As to the applicability of the desired political decision to the territorial dispute, the official said, "That portion (of the decision) desired of the Soviet Union is large." "But I'd like it to be understood that there is a distinction to be drawn between the territorial issue and the issue of overall relations," the official said, noting that the territorial issue is of the highest priority to Japan.

Meanwhile, Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev, head of the Soviet delegation, was quoted as saying, "The Soviet Union does not intend to take lightly the necessity of making adjustments with respect to the question of the geographical dimension of the peace treaty."

The statement was in line with remarks by Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in Tokyo in September that the Soviet Union does not preclude the possibility of making border adjustments in the east, though its western borders in Europe are fixed.

Japanese officials denied that Rogachev's statement was indicative of a "fundamental or drastic change" in the Soviet position on the territorial issue, though they acknowledged that it was "strong and positive."

Officials said the two sides decided to hold their next working-group meeting in Moscow in the early part of 1991. They also agreed that the outline and content of the prospective peace treaty would for once be the main item on the agenda in Moscow. Historical and legal arguments, they decided, would be rehashed only "if the need arises."

Officials described the new focus on the composition of the peace treaty itself as one of the most significant outcomes of Thursday's meeting.

Past meetings have mostly been taken up by expositions on the legal and historical merits of each countries' claims to the disputed islands.

Both Owada and Rogachev noted in their statements that after so many deliberations both sides have reached a point where they understand each other's positions, though they are still in disagreement.

Rogachev visited Japan as part of the delegation of Supreme Soviet Chairman Anatoliy Lukyanov, Moscow's representative to Monday's enthronement ceremony of Emperor Akihito.

TASS Cited on Gorbachev Visit 'Next April'

OW1611015590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0015 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Moscow, Nov. 15 KYODO—Bilateral agreements in four fields, including the safety of nuclear power plants and the peaceful use of space, are expected to be signed when Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev visits Japan next April, TASS news agency said Thursday.

The official Soviet news agency, quoting Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev, said the two governments agreed to start preparing the cooperation accords in a meeting on Thursday at the Japanese Foreign Ministry. The report, datelined Tokyo, said the other two agreements will be on the protection of cultural monuments and on allowing mutual visits to graves.

Thursday's agreement was reached in a meeting of the permanent working group on a peace treaty between the two countries, TASS said. It quoted Rogachev, who headed the Soviet delegation at the meeting, as saying the next meeting will be held in Moscow next year, and adding, "there are all grounds to believe that we will carry through the work to prepare a peace treaty to a logical end, that is to the signing of a major intergovernmental treaty, normalizing relations between the two neighboring countries."

The failure of Japan and the Soviet Union to sign a peace treaty since the end of World War II stems in part from a territorial dispute concerning islands off Hokkaido seized by the Soviets at the end of the war.

Kaifu Addresses Foreign Dignitaries 13 Nov

OW1311151690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1340 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu told foreign dignitaries on Tuesday that Japan is eager to contribute to the creation of a new, more peaceful international order. Kaifu made the remarks during a speech at a dinner he hosted along with his wife for the foreign dignitaries who attended Emperor Akihito's enthronement ceremony on Monday.

On hand for the dinner were U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle, Britain's Prince Charles, and Belgian King Baudouin.

Kaifu said Japan vowed to become a peaceful nation after the end of World War II and has been making efforts to contribute to the development of the world

community ever since. The current ordeal in the Middle East proves the necessity for wisdom and determination in building a more favorable world order, Kaifu said. The prime minister also said Japan will fulfill its responsibility as a peace-seeking nation in the future within the framework of its Constitution and contribute to the development of a healthy global economy.

Speaks at Japan-U.S. Forum

OW1511151390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1240 GMT 15 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 15 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu told American opinion leaders Thursday that a division of labor is needed to resolve international conflicts, and called for patience in settling the Persian Gulf crisis. "Every country has areas in which it excels, and areas in which it is weak," Kaifu told the opening of the Shimoda Conference, a private Japan-U.S. forum on bilateral relations chaired by former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Akio Morita, chairman of Sony Corporation. "Each country should make the best of its attributes, while working toward a common goal," he said, describing his failed attempt to pass into law a bill that would enable Japan's military to play a noncombat support role for the multinational forces in the Gulf.

Kaifu said Japan would make its best efforts to contribute personnel, but did not go into detail. Kaifu told the meeting of some 80 U.S. and Japanese policymakers and opinion leaders that patience is a key to securing a peaceful settlement to the Gulf crisis, and expressed his hope that a proposed Arab summit would deliver an initiative. If war breaks out, there will be great losses, he said. "We must be patient... Democracy demands patience from public opinion," he said. Kaifu said he believes the U.S.-dominated multinational forces would serve as an effective deterrent if accompanied by diplomatic initiatives.

Among the lessons learned from the Gulf crisis, Kaifu said, are that ethnic conflicts remain a threat to stability and that it is important to strengthen international cooperation under the United Nations.

The Shimoda Conference was launched in 1967 as a forum for discussing major issues facing Japan and the United States.

The conference is to move to a Kanagawa Prefecture hotel Friday to discuss security issues, the role of the two countries on the changing international political scene, and economic relations.

U.S. House of Representatives Speaker Thomas Foley is slated to give a keynote speech on managing the U.S.-Japan relationship.

The meeting is sponsored by the Japan Center for International Exchange and the Japan Society in New York.

Hungarian President Notes Importance of Ties

LD1011105790 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 10 Nov 90

[Text] Arpad Goncz has pointed out that during his brief visit in Tokyo, he would like to tell his partners that Hungary regards relations with Japan to be of special importance. The president of the republic arrived in the Japanese capital to attend the inauguration ceremony of Emperor Akihito. In the afternoon Arpad Goncz will go sightseeing, following which a busy program will begin. After his five-day visit to Tokyo the Hungarian head of state will travel to South Korea.

Yugoslav President Meets With Businessmen

LD1311112990 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1019 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, November 13 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia's further progress can only be achieved through cooperation with the world, Yugoslav President Borisav Jovic told a group of ten leading Japanese businessmen during a working breakfast here on Tuesday.

Yugoslav reforms are considerably ahead of those in East European countries and the Yugoslav economic system now resembles that of West European countries, Jovic explained.

The Japanese businessmen, who had earlier visited Yugoslavia, spoke favourably of initial achievements in the country's economic reforms—the curbing of inflation, regular debt payments and the amount of foreign currency reserves. They believe that the essential thing now is work on broader linking of the two countries' economies.

Directors of Toshiba, Sony, Mitsubishi and other large Japanese companies listed Yugoslavia's level of development and trained labour among its advantages in joint business expansion. However, they saw inadequate organization, low productivity and poor efficiency of the Yugoslav economy as serious limiting factors.

The Yugoslav president was in Tokyo to attend the ceremony of the enthronement of Japanese Emperor Akihito.

Kaifu Holds Talks With Mongolian Leader Ochirbat

OW1411081090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0742 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 14 KYODO—Mongolian President Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat called Wednesday for Japanese economic and technical assistance for his country's transition to a market economy, Japanese officials said.

Ochirbat, the highest-ranking Mongolian leader ever to visit Japan, told Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu that Mongolia is committed not to lag behind its reformist East European counterparts in pursuing political and economic reforms. He stressed the importance of

averting a further drop in the living standards of the Mongolian people during the implementation of reforms, officials said.

Ochirbat was quoted as saying that Japanese help would be most appropriate for the dilapidated infrastructure in his country. Ochirbat told KYODO NEWS SERVICE on Tuesday that Mongolia needs to retool its industries, and it also hopes to gain technical and managerial expertise from Japan by sending trainees here and receiving experts.

Kaifu told Ochirbat that Japan is keen to assist Mongolia in its national construction efforts, especially considering that the country's democratization has been a catalyst for the spread of positive change in the Asia-Pacific region.

Ochirbat, who won Mongolia's first multiparty presidential elections in July, said Mongolia's economy has been hurt by rising oil prices due to the Persian Gulf crisis. Moscow has cut its oil supplies to Mongolia some 30 percent over the past two months, sources say, because the Soviets have ended their weapons-for-oil barter trade with Baghdad in line with United Nations sanctions against Iraq.

Ochirbat repeated an outstanding invitation for Kaifu to pay an official visit to Mongolia. Kaifu replied that Mongolia is a place he has always wanted to see for himself, officials said. He pledged to look for a suitable opportunity for a visit.

The two leaders also met in March, when Ochirbat visited Tokyo as Mongolia's trade minister.

KYODO Interviews Cuban Vice President

OW1511151290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1420 GMT 15 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 15 KYODO—Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez on Thursday urged Japan to improve ties with Cuba "independently" of the United States, as Japan has become a major economic power.

Rodriguez, reputedly the third most powerful man in Cuba, said in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE that he cannot understand Japan's sensitivity toward Washington on the issue of improving relations with Cuba.

Rodriguez and Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu agreed to maintain friendly relations through economic, cultural, and personnel exchanges in a meeting on the same day, Foreign Ministry officials said. Rodriguez represented the Cuban Government at Monday's enthronement ceremony of Emperor Akihito.

Kaifu told Rodriguez that Tokyo wants Cuba to settle 50 billion yen in public debts to Japan through the so-called Paris Club of donor countries like the United States, Japan, and other industrial countries, the officials said. But in the KYODO interview, Rodriguez said Cuba is

having difficulties with its economy and urged Japan to take Cuba's economic plight into consideration with respect to the debt issue.

On Cuba's relations with the United States, Rodriguez said Washington must lift its economic blockade against Cuba if it wants to improve bilateral ties with Havana. He said another condition for improving ties is that the United States begin talks on the return of the Guantanamo Base at the eastern tip of Cuba.

Rodriguez said Cuba is in the midst of one of its most serious economic crises since the Cuban Revolution in 1959 as the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries are imposing tougher trade terms. He also cited the decline of sugar production, and the fall of export income due to the depreciation of the U.S. dollar as reasons for economic difficulties in Cuba.

Rodriguez emphasized that Cuba will not adopt a "perestroika" policy since socialism is stronger in Cuba than in Eastern European nations.

Panamanian President Endara on Future of Canal

OW1611081590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0750 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 16 KYODO—Panamanian President Guillermo Endara said Friday he hopes to forge a partnership with Japan and the United States on the future of the Panama Canal after its reversion to Panamanian administration in 2000.

Panama expects to decide in three years whether to leave the canal as it is, widen it, or build a new one, Endara said in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE. He was in Tokyo to attend Monday's enthronement ceremony of Emperor Akihito. "We know when the year 2000 comes one of our best customers will be Japan and we want to administrate this in accordance with Japanese interests," Endara said.

Japan-bound cargo amounted to one third of total goods passing through the canal in 1987.

Endara said he is hopeful after a meeting with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Thursday that Japan would also assist his country in paying back some 540 million dollars to international financial institutions in order to qualify for new funds. Kaifu gave Endara much hope that Japan will participate with a major amount of money, he said.

The United States has pledged 130 million dollars to help clear up the arrears and Endara said he is expecting a matching sum from a group of Asian and European countries.

Responding to allegations that drug traffickers continue to use Panama's sealanes, Endara said he plans to dispatch boats in conjunction with the United States to patrol the sparsely populated coastal areas. Endara reiterated that his government would seek extradition of

Manuel Noriega if the United States drops charges due to the government's eavesdropping on the ousted Panamanian leader's conversations with his lawyers. Panama's judiciary has indicted Noriega on charges of murder, torture, drug trafficking, and misappropriation of government funds.

Brazilain President Meets With Kaifu 11 Nov

*PY1311235890 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO
in Portuguese 12 Nov 90 p 2*

[By Helena Chagas]

[Text] Tokyo—Yesterday President Fernando Collor presented to Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu a proposal to be raised at the United Nations; this proposal would increase the number of UN Security Council member countries from 15 to 20. Thus, the council would also include Brazil, Japan, unified Germany, India, and an African country.

In a 14-minute meeting at Akasaka State Guesthouse, the Brazilian president also told Kaifu about Brazil's interest in Japanese investments and, in this regard, he left with at least one concrete guarantee—the release of funds for the third phase of the Savanna Development Cooperation Program [Programa de Cooperacao para o Desenvolvimento do Cerrado].

Collor's proposal to include five more members in the UN Security Council is part of his strategy to bring Brazil closer to the First World. Collor's proposal foresees that these additional countries would join the five permanent members of the council that have the power to veto approved proposals. According to Presidential Spokesman Claudio Humberto, the Japanese prime minister, who could provide important support for the proposal, was interested in the initiative.

Although Kaifu's only concrete reference in the investment area was to the project to develop the savanna, Collor revealed to his advisers that he found the Japanese prime minister had a great deal of confidence in Brazil and a willingness to resume investments in our country. The Brazilian president took the opportunity to invite Kaifu to visit our country and the prime minister accepted; the date must still be set.

Since it was a quick meeting because of Kaifu's extremely busy agenda, specific topics like the installation of Japanese auto factories in Brazil or the release of \$1.5 billion by the Nakasone Fund for Brazilian projects were not included in the agenda and were not discussed. These topics will certainly be tackled during a meeting Collor will hold today, this time with Kabun Muto, the Japanese international trade and industry minister. These topics will also be tackled during a visit Collor will make on 14 November to the Keidanren, the confederation of Japanese economic organizations.

Grants Interview

*PY1411134890 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television
in Portuguese 0146 GMT 14 Nov 90*

[“Exclusive” interview with Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello by journalist Paulo Henrique Amorim in Japan; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Amorim] You are now visiting the land of the most intransigent creditor banks, that is, Japan. In New York, the creditor banks told Ambassador Jorio Dauster that they will not discuss the Brazilian proposal unless Brazil pays \$2.5 billion in interest. Dauster told me that Brazil will not make any interest payment until the banks study the Brazilian proposal. How can this problem be overcome?

[Collor] Negotiations are still fully underway. Every negotiation is based on the fact that each party agrees to discuss an issue on which it seems difficult to reach agreement, as is the case of foreign debt payments. On one hand, the creditor banks want to receive all the money due to them in overdue interest; on the other hand, we want to negotiate the overdue interest as well as the principal of our debt. By moving closer to reconciling our positions and if both parties remain willing to resolve this question, I have no doubt that we will reach a common denominator.

[Amorim] Is there any chance that Brazil will pay \$2.5 billion in interest this year?

[Collor] I cannot give you a categorical answer on this, but I will say that Brazil is studying the counterproposal of the creditor banks and we are going to see how far we can go in this matter.

[Amorim] Doesn't the lack of an agreement on our foreign debt hurt the flow of foreign investment to Brazil? For instance, here in Japan, what has to be done before Nissan and Toyota decide to make cars in Brazil?

[Collor] Your question involves two subjects. First, we are not behind schedule in terms of negotiations. We actually started the negotiations only 30 days ago, and negotiations by other debtor countries have lasted six or seven months. Regarding the establishment of Japanese assembly plants in Brazil, this will largely depend on the strengthening of the domestic market because no one is going to invest money in a car factory, which needs a market with high income consumers, in Brazil because sales are currently weak on the domestic front. So, what are we trying to do? We are trying to strengthen our domestic market. To do this, we have adjusted our income policy to the model of growth and economy we desire. As soon as our market is strengthened, Brazil will undoubtedly merit the attention of Japanese investors, specifically of car manufacturers and assembly plants.

[Amorim] Mr. President; I have felt abroad that the managers of the creditor banks are becoming more concerned about our inflation, namely the 14 percent

inflation we experienced in October. What are you going to do in the short term to fight inflation?

[Collor] First, there is no reason to despair or to panic over those inflation jolts which, as we all know, are being caused by the Persian Gulf crisis. This crisis has caused the price of oil to jump from \$14 to \$40 per barrel at a certain point, and then to drop again to \$30. All this happened in a few months. This crisis erupted as we were applying our economic stabilization program.

Thus, we would make a grave mistake if we changed our economic policy. Our economic policy can in no way be changed. This is the correct policy. Our monetary policy is absolutely in line with our program; our monetary base is today exactly the same as that of May; monetary expansion was kept at zero percent last month; our fiscal policy continues to be strictly implemented; our property management reform and our privatization process are moving ahead. Thus, every part is in place; everything is perfectly adjusted.

We are now going through a period of turbulence, but this should not make us depart from our course. It is just a matter of being patient. We have to be a little more patient. Perhaps God put those stumbling blocks in our way to test our ability to resist and to challenge our ability to overcome these difficulties. We must, however, continue to follow this path because I have no doubt that this is the right path.

[Amorim] You are moving toward a social pact similar to that of Mexico, where prices and salaries are pre-established and frozen.

[Collor] We must seek a national understanding. The idea we proposed is not new; it was not made just a few months ago. We want everyone to express their problems at a dialogue for national understanding, but without exchanging accusations and without intransigent positions. We must seek agreement. We must formulate a consensus policy on behalf of Brazil. I believe the time has come for everyone to forget part of our class and group interests and our personal interests and to think a little more about Brazil. The future of a great, extraordinary country is at stake. We must pledge greater allegiance to our green and yellow flag; we must show greater love for our fatherland instead of loving only our pockets, as some people do.

[Amorim] As gossip columnists would say, today in Brazil one should not invite government and business leaders to have lunch together. Here in Japan you will visit the Keidanren, which is an organization consisting of the main Japanese businessmen. It is like a super-FIESP [Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries]; it is like a mega-FIESP. How come you adopt one position in Brazil and a different one here?

[Collor] No. The government treats the business sector just like any other Brazilian sector. I am not just the president of those who voted for me; I am the president of 150 million Brazilians, including the businessmen.

Thus, I maintain good relations with all of them. Yet, to maintain good relations does not mean that we will quietly accept every criticism. Blood flows through my veins; I have deep feelings and great pride. I have a great determination to give a clear, objective answer to these attacks. Thus, this attitude should at no time be considered an obstacle in the relations between the president and any individual.

As the president of the Republic who was elected after 30 years during which no presidential elections were held in our country, I am an advocate of the democratic institutions and, above all, of dialogue. I am also an advocate of respect for authority. Whenever our authority is threatened, we strongly and vigorously react because today in Brazil the people know there is a president of the Republic who is not used to offering the other cheek, who does not allow anyone to step on his foot, who is aware of his responsibility at this particularly difficult stage of our nation's life, a president whose eyes are set on the future of the nation and of the have-nots. It is my duty to promote the government program approved at the ballot boxes. It is my duty before the Brazilian people to fight with all our might to show that the path we have chosen is the right one. It is my duty to make Brazil a more socially just, more fraternal, and more caring country, and that is what I will do.

Talks With Businessmen

*PY1511122690 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo
Television in Portuguese 2200 GMT 14 Nov 90*

[Excerpt] Early today President Collor went jogging around the imperial palace. The slogan on his T-shirt proclaimed defense for the environment: Green, I Want You Alive. The president was preparing himself for the hardest test of the day: To face the Keidanren, the Japanese industrial confederation. The meeting was attended only by presidents of the largest Japanese companies. They were a powerful and attentive audience. President Collor's speech concentrated on one critical point: the foreign debt.

[Begin Collor recording] I sincerely hope that Japan will become an ally of Brazil on the foreign debt issue and endorse the Brazilian position before the international financial community. As I said, the Brazilian position is flexible, constructive, and most of all—open to dialogue.
[end recording] [passage omitted]

Kaifu Meets With Bolivian, Paraguayan Presidents

*OW1411105990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0929 GMT
14 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 14 KYODO—Bolivia and Paraguay called on Japan on Wednesday to promote cooperation in economic, financial, technical, investment, and other fields with the two Latin American countries, Japanese officials said.

Paraguayan President Andres Rodriguez and Bolivian President Jaime Paz Zamora made the call in separate meetings with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu at the Akasaka State Guesthouse.

Rodriguez was quoted as saying it is indispensable for Paraguay to receive continued assistance from Japan for the development of the country, particularly in agriculture and public works. The Paraguayan President praised Japanese immigrants to his country for having made a big contribution through their agricultural work.

Zamora, in his meeting with Kaifu, asked Japan to expand investment, industrial and financial cooperation with Bolivia. Kaifu told him that Tokyo is ready to extend as much cooperation as possible to Bolivia. Kaifu also praised the Bolivian Government for its efforts to establish democracy and stabilize the economy in the country since a military regime

Portuguese President Calls on Kaifu 14 Nov

OW1411111090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1022 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 14 KYODO—Portuguese President Mario Alberto Nobre Soares called on Japan Wednesday to extend assistance to Angola and Mozambique to help rebuild their economies, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Soares was quoted as telling Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu that the two former Portuguese colonies suffered rebellion but have been seeking peace and economic rehabilitation. The Portuguese President said his country has been supporting the two African countries and urged Japan's cooperation.

Kaifu said he would like to consider how Japan can cooperate.

Soares invited Emperor Akihito to visit his country in 1993 as it will be the 450th anniversary marking the arrival of Portuguese drifters on a Japanese island.

Speaks on East Timor Independence

OW1411122590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1135 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 14 KYODO—Portuguese President Mario Alberto Nobre Soares on Wednesday pledged to seek independence for East Timor, the former Portuguese colony now "occupied" by Indonesia.

Soares said Portugal's policy was a nonpartisan one shared by all political parties in the country. He dismissed any suggestion Portugal wanted territory and natural resources in East Timor.

Soares met with a 12-member Japanese group of parliamentarians from different political parties and civic groups concerned about the situation in the island to the northwest of Australia, said Satsuki Eda, a member of the House of Representatives. Eda, who leads the small

opposition United Socialist Democratic Party, said Soares claimed Indonesia's "occupation" of the region is illegal.

Soares also opposed Australia's plans to jointly develop an undersea oilfield with Indonesia in a region which would otherwise be part of East Timor's territorial waters.

Eda also met with United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar earlier this week and appealed for an early solution to the East Timor issue. Soares and Perez de Cuellar were in Tokyo for Emperor Akihito's enthronement.

Indonesia sent troops to East Timor in 1975 after Portugal withdrew from its former colony in the eastern half of Timor Island. The island's western half has been Indonesian territory since its independence in 1945. The United Nations has adopted several resolutions calling for the establishment of an independent East Timorese Government. The UN secretary general is in a position to mediate between Portugal and Indonesia, but representatives from East Timor are not included in the ongoing talks.

The Japanese group told Soares that East Timor is now in a position comparable to Iraqi-invaded Kuwait. They said more international attention should be focused on East Timor, Eda said.

The East Timor Independence Revolutionary Front (Fretilin), which was crushed in 1975 by Indonesia, has since gone underground and is continuing a guerrilla offensive.

Portuguese sources said Soares had no time to raise the issue during talks with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu although the Japanese lawmakers' group asked him to do so.

Indonesian sources said President Suharto's delegation would not have any contact with Portuguese representatives in Tokyo over the territorial problem. "It would be impolite to do so when the UN is exerting its best efforts over the issue," the sources said.

KYODO Interviews Singapore's Prime Minister

OW1311152690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1028 GMT 13 Nov 90

[By Tim Johnson]

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 KYODO—Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew on Tuesday expressed clear support for a gradual Japanese military contribution to United Nations peacekeeping efforts. "It will not be possible in the longer run for Japan to say other people must send their soldiers or their airmen and sailors to enforce the resolutions of the United Nations," Lee said in an exclusive interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE. "Some method must be found so that Japan can make such a contribution," he added.

The Singaporean leader later told Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu that Japan will be called upon in the future to provide personnel to help maintain global peace.

Lee's latest remarks are the most supportive yet by a leader of an Asian country which suffered as a result of past Japanese militarism. But the outgoing leader of the prosperous city-state also stressed that any "peace" which Japanese forces would be involved in maintaining should not be reminiscent of the kind used to justify Japanese militarism in earlier years. "What will be important is that such a force will not be pursuing 'Pax Japonica'—a peace of the Japanese," Lee said. "It will be the law of the United Nations, of the international community," Lee said.

Lee, who came to Japan to attend the enthronement ceremony for Emperor Akihito, also commented on the Japanese Government's withdrawal last week of a bill that would have permitted members of the nation's Self-Defense Forces (SDF) to play a noncombat role in UN peacekeeping operations overseas. "For the countries that suffered in the World War from Japanese militarism, this is reassuring that there are legislators in the Diet who are against any movement to send Japanese troops abroad." But Lee said he would nevertheless support Japan's sending an SDF force abroad to assist UN peacekeeping operations in a noncombatant capacity at the outset, and only later in a combat capacity. "This is a process of desensitization," he explained. "We are assuming that this will become a different world. We are not going back to the 1930's and 40's," he said. "Indeed, I don't see how we can. We'd blow the world up."

After ruling Singapore for 30 years, Lee will step down from the premiership on November 28 in favor of 49-year old Goh Chok Tong. His decision to remain in the Cabinet in a senior ministerial post, however, has prompted media speculation that he will be pulling the strings of the new Government through the exercise of his strong personal influence. Lee refuted such claims, saying, "My job really is to step-by-step remove myself from the Government of Singapore and have it run as effectively as it has been done before." "I'll be a member of the Cabinet, therefore I will have my input, but I cannot decide—the prime minister decides," he explained. Lee added, however, that if the Cabinet has reason to oppose his successor, "the Cabinet will get rid of him."

Lee also denied media allegations that the next prime minister will merely be a "seat warmer" for Lee's eldest son Lee Hsien Loong, a prominent political figure and former brigadier general who will serve as one of the two deputy prime ministers in Goh's new cabinet. "If I felt that my son should take over and that is good for Singapore, nothing could have prevented me from doing that," he said.

Lee criticized his detractors as assuming that Goh and the other ministers in the upcoming cabinet "are pawns and pieces on a chess board." "My older colleagues and I have worked for many years to get a younger team in position who can do the job as well as we can," he said. "They are people with minds of their own, wills of their own, and a desire to succeed in the way they feel right."

Commenting on an accord signed earlier in the day in Tokyo with U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle, which provides for the increased use of Singapore's military facilities for use by U.S. Forces, Lee said it was meant "to enable the United States to reach (a bases extension) agreement with the Philippines. "The Philippines says they are the only country in Southeast Asia to have U.S. bases, so they feel isolated and denigrated," he said. "We now share that responsibility, although it's on a totally different scale." But Lee denied that Singapore is going to provide "U.S. bases." "We are offering them the use of our facilities," he said. The premier said the offer makes it clear to the world that a U.S. military presence in the region, rather than being a vestige of imperialism, is welcomed due to the contribution it makes to peace and stability.

Asked if Japan should be granted a permanent seat on the UN Security Council, Lee suggested it would be "best not to reopen such matters." He said a revision of the UN Charter is unlikely. "And I don't think it's only Japan who believes that she ought to have a seat," he noted.

Giving his impressions of Monday's enthronement ceremony for Emperor Akihito, Lee said, "It was a brief, dignified, impressive ceremony." Lee reflected that the Japanese cries of "Banzai," or "Long Live the Emperor," belted out at the end of the ceremony "sounded very different from the Banzai's I used to hear in the 1940's."

The premier said he hoped that Japan's new era of "Heisei," which began the day after Emperor Hirohito's death on January 7, 1989, "will live up to its name." Kaifu told Lee and other heads of state at a dinner meeting Tuesday that the word Heisei implies "the prevailing of peace at home and abroad, in heaven and on earth."

Cypriot President on Expanding Trade With Japan

OW1511063190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0544 GMT 15 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 15 (KYODO)—Cyprus President Yeoryios Vasiliou said Thursday his country wants to expand trade with Japan, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Meeting Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu at the Akasaka Guesthouse, Vasiliou also said Cyprus hopes to promote ties with Japan through exploring possibilities for agreements on business, science, technology, investment and shipping. Vasiliou said relations between the two countries have been strengthened in the past several years.

Although Cyprus has a huge trade deficit with Japan, the president said his country wants to expand trade in both imports and exports. Japan exported 259 million dollars worth of goods to Cyprus in 1989 and imported goods to the value of 3.3 million dollars.

Kaifu, noting the establishment recently of a Japan-Cyprus Parliamentarians' League, expressed the hope that bilateral relations will be expanded in the future. He also said Japan will continue accepting trainees from Cyprus.

Vasiliou asked Kaifu to ensure Japan opens an embassy in Cyprus but Kaifu limited his response to saying he wants to continue to study the matter, the officials said.

Ozal: Turkey Has No Demands on Foreign Lands

*TA1411101090 Ankara ANATOLIA in English
0915 GMT 14 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo (A.A)—President Turgut Ozal said on Tuesday that Turkey was uninterested in acquiring land from other countries, denying recent reports that Ankara has developed expansionist [word indistinct] towards northern Iraq following the outbreak of the Gulf crisis.

Ozal, here primarily to attend the enthronement ceremony of Japanese Emperor Akihito which took place on Monday, was speaking to reporters after talks on Tuesday with Syrian Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam and Jordanian Crown Prince Hassan on the situation in the Gulf. Ozal said: "Let me repeat again. We have no demands on foreign territory. We have been saying this since the beginning. Our land is enough for us. Let no one covet our territory and let us have no eyes on foreign land."

On compensation for Turkey's economic losses arising from the international embargo against Iraq after its occupation of Kuwait on Aug. 2 which Ankara immediately joined, Ozal said Saudi Arabia would extend a loan worth 1 billion U.S. dollars. He said this loan could also be extended in the form of Saudi oil to Turkey. He did not elaborate.

The left-wing Istanbul based daily CUMHURIYET said on Tuesday that the Saudi Arabian ambassador in Ankara had told the Foreign Ministry that Saudi Arabia would grant petrol worth 1.1 billion U.S. dollars to Turkey.

Kaifu Meets Tunisian Prime Minister Karoui

*OW1511125390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1105 GMT
15 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 15 KYODO—Tunisian Prime Minister Hamed Karoui said Thursday that United Nations Security Council resolutions should be applied with respect to the Palestinian problem just as they are to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, Foreign Ministry officials said Thursday.

Officials said the Tunisian leader made the remarks in a meeting with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu. Karoui came to Japan to attend Monday's enthronement ceremony for Emperor Akihito.

Karoui was quoted as telling Kaifu that while it is not necessary to directly "link" the Iraq-Kuwait issue with the Palestinian issue, the two issues should not be considered as totally separate with regard to the international response to them.

Officials said Karoui explained that Tunisia supports the resolutions passed in the UN Security Council which call for a withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait and the restoration of its sovereignty. But he added that from the standpoint of respecting the international legal order, the resolutions pertaining to the Palestinian problem should also be treated accordingly, officials said.

Kaifu responded that the Persian Gulf crisis is one that affects the entire international order and suggested that it be viewed from such a perspective, officials said. He said that no matter in what form the conflict is resolved, opportunities will eventually come for a resolution of other Middle East problems.

In response to Karoui's call for Japan to extend assistance to help his country's economic reconstruction, Kaifu was quoted as telling him the request would be considered at a working level.

KYODO on Kaifu's Coming ROK, ASEAN Trip

*OW1411123490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1152 GMT
14 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 14 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu plans to visit South Korea and Southeast Asia in early January for talks with President No Tae-u and ASEAN leaders, government sources said Wednesday.

It will be his first official visit to South Korea.

Kaifu plans to visit Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore and the Japanese Government is discussing his itinerary with the countries concerned through diplomatic channels, the sources said.

Kaifu made an official visit to Indonesia in May.

In talks with No, Kaifu is expected to exchange views on the process of Japan's negotiations to establish diplomatic relations with North Korea prior to full-scale talks between Japan and North Korea, the sources said.

South Korea has called on Japan to be cautious in its rapprochement with North Korea and to be sensitive to the development of dialogue between Seoul and Pyongyang.

Kaifu will brief No on Japan's basic stance in negotiations with North Korea and hopes to gain his understanding, the sources said.

Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, the main opposition Japan Socialist Party, and North Korea's governing Korea Workers' Party issued a joint declaration in September calling for the early establishment of diplomatic ties. In accordance with the declaration, Japan and North Korea held the first round of preliminary talks on normalization of ties in Beijing in early November but failed to reach agreement on a date, place, and agenda for full-scale talks.

The political and economic situation in Asia since the Gulf crisis will be a main item on the agenda in talks with ASEAN leaders, the sources said.

Kaifu will explain Japan's eagerness to contribute to international peacekeeping activities and try to dispel concerns caused by a bill designed to allow the dispatch of Japanese troops overseas, the sources said.

Diet To Convene 10 Dec To Discuss Gulf Crisis

OW1511131590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1046 GMT 15 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 15 KYODO—The Government plans to convene a regular Diet session on December 10, government sources said Thursday. The Government will make a formal decision at a cabinet session on Tuesday, the sources said.

A regular Diet session is usually convened in late December but the Government decided to commence the session earlier than usual to pass a 2 trillion yen supplementary budget through Parliament before the end of the year. The budget includes an additional 1 billion dollars in assistance to the U.S.-dominated multinational forces in the Gulf, government sources said. The Government has so far pledged 4 billion dollars in support of the forces.

A government-proposed bill designed to authorize the overseas dispatch of noncombat Self-Defense Forces [SDF] personnel to assist the UN peacekeeping operations was scrapped during the just-ended extraordinary Diet session which ended on Saturday because of resistance from the opposition parties. The month-long session was adjourned on Saturday. The Government is drawing up an alternative bill aimed at creating a corps to assist international peacekeeping activities that would exclude the participation of SDF personnel and will submit the bill to Parliament during the regular, 150-day Diet session.

Meanwhile, former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru reaffirmed his opposition to any SDF role in such a corps. Some elements of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party are reportedly still pushing for the SDF's inclusion in a force that could be sent overseas to support peacekeeping activities. Kanemaru, one of the most influential members of the LDP, said he welcomes the agreement by the LDP and centrist Komeito and Democratic Socialist Party to set up a corps that would not include SDF personnel. Japan can supply personnel to

international peacekeeping operations without sending SDF members, Kanemaru said. Kanemaru added that Japan's strictly defensive security policy demonstrates the wisdom of the Japanese people, and that the wishes of the people should be taken into account.

Cabinet Ministers To Meet on Uruguay Round Talks

OW1611050390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0329 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 16 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama said on Friday the government will hold a meeting of cabinet ministers concerned with the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks at the end of this month to coordinate views and hammer out Japan's final policy on the trade talks.

An exact date of the ministers' meeting will be set following talks among working-level officials of the ministries and agencies concerned after this weekend.

The four-year Uruguay Round talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is scheduled to end in early December.

Kaifu Announces Dispatch of Attache to Israel

TA1511052990 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Nov 90

[Text] For the first time, the Japanese Government is to send a commercial attache to Tokyo's embassy in Israel. The decision was relayed to President Hayim Herzog by Japanese Prime minister Toshiki Kaifu. The two met in the Japanese capital, where Herzog attended the enthronement of the new emperor, Akihito. The dispatch of the commercial attache to work in the embassy is seen as a clear signal from the Japanese Government to companies in that country that the Arab boycott no longer exists and open trade with Israel is possible.

Cyrus Vance, Sony Chairman Address Conference

OW1611054890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0530 GMT 16 Nov 90

[By Tim Johnson]

[Text] Oiso, Kanagawa Pref., Nov. 16 KYODO—Former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on Friday called on Washington and Tokyo to take resolute action to diminish the "acrimony and nationalism" damaging their relations.

Vance told the Shimoda Conference, a prestigious forum of leading U.S. and Japanese government, business, labor, media, and academic figures, that the lowered mutual perception of a Soviet military threat "has removed one of the traditional linchpins of our alliance." He called for the end of the cold war to be a rallying point for solidarity between Japan and the United States.

The two countries are bound by a security treaty which has traditionally served as a bulwark against the exercise of Soviet influence in the Asia-Pacific region, while contributing to regional stability by enabling Japan to keep down the scale of its rearmament. But Vance noted that the focus of attention in both the U.S. and Japan has now shifted from military power to economic power, "generating a new sense of rivalry and tension between our two countries." "The tone of the dialogue between us has become increasingly adversarial, with acrimony and nationalism reaching at times disturbing proportions," he said.

Vance, who headed the State Department during the presidency of Jimmy Carter from 1977 to 1980, said the situation could be rectified if Japan were to be "less diffident and reactive in its efforts to open its economy and assume international responsibilities commensurate with its power." He added, "America must now put its economic house in order and find ways to deal with Japan without undue threats, emotion, and recrimination."

Sony Corp. Chairman Akio Morita told the conference it is "very disturbing" that the changing power relationship between the two nations, coupled with the easing of East-West military tension, has "focused American concern on the threat of economic and technological competition from Japan." "This has created what are sometimes considered to be unfair criticisms and pressure from the United States, which have given to resentment and nationalism in Japan," Morita said.

Morita called on the U.S. to "redefine its global leadership role and put its own economic house in order." Rebutting "unfair criticism," he said Japanese industries are making efforts to meet the challenge of adjusting to the international economic system. He added that it is "hard to develop a national consensus on any policy change in Japan, or the United States for that matter." He acknowledged, however, that the Japanese must develop a "global outlook" in their business practices, and Japan must "accept its responsibility and take 'pro-active' steps as a global economic leader."

Morita urged the two countries to tackle their problems by first identifying and defining them, then removing misunderstandings, and revealing differences in perceptions and interests. He said the Persian Gulf crisis has been a "major test" for Japan and has "thrown the Japanese political process into confusion over what kind of security role Japan can or should play." He called the Gulf crisis a "setback in Japan's belated efforts to forge a new international agenda." "It has also proved to be a setback for the U.S.-Japan relationship, as Japan's response to the crisis has tended to be cast in a U.S.-Japan bilateral context—with frustrations on both sides," he said.

Morita said that just when Japan is becoming more conscious of its "homework" assignment to redefine its agendas and build up a national consensus, "the world

lost its patience in waiting." "The speed of global events has outpaced Japan's efforts to finish its 'homework,' and thus we are left not properly prepared for major tests," he said.

The two-day conference ends Saturday.

EC Concedes on Brand Names To Break Deadlock

*OW1311101690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0740 GMT
13 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 KYODO—The European Community (EC) is making a major concession over rules on brand names to help resolve remaining issues in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks, government sources said Tuesday.

The round, conducted under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), is due to be completed in December.

The EC concession would limit a proposed ban on using unrelated place names as part of brand names, so that it would be applied only to liquor.

The EC has been calling for rigid restrictions on using marks of origin as part of brand names for products that are not related to the places named.

The concession is aimed at overcoming a deadlock in talks over the rules on marks of origin, which falls within a section of the trade round dealing with trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights (trips). The Japanese sources said the EC has apparently decided it would be wiser to confine the ban to liquor products like wine and spirits, which are its major concerns, rather than risk a breakdown of the negotiations over the issue.

The EC and Switzerland had been calling for the establishment of an international registration system for famous marks of origin, such as cognac, to prohibit unauthorized use of such names in brand names. The EC insists that establishment of GATT rules over the problem is indispensable for persuading exporters of agricultural products like France to accept other aspects of the proposals.

The U.S. and Australia, which have many place names that [are] identical to famous European names, have been opposing such a system.

Construction of Nuclear Waste Facility Approved

*OW1511031990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0149 GMT
15 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 15 (KYODO)—The Science and Technology Agency formally approved Thursday the construction of a low-level radioactive waste storage facility in Rokkasho-Mura, Aomori Prefecture, officials said.

Agency Director General Tomoji Oshima handed over to Tadao Ogaki, president of Japan Nuclear Fuel Industries Co., Inc., a letter of permission for the construction of the facility that is expected to become the repository for some three million barrels of contaminated scrap and waste from nuclear power plants. The facility, which may begin construction by the end of November, will also include a uranium enrichment factory and a spent nuclear fuel reprocessing plant.

Local residents in the northernmost prefecture of Japan's main island Honshu, concerned about the contamination of underground water supplies, are expected to step up their opposition to the facility.

The storage facility will house in a special pit sealed barrels of waste and scrap such as gloves, overalls, and water contaminated with low-level radioactivity during operations in nuclear power stations. The facility will have to be administered for more than 300 years when the materials are expected to no longer be a radioactive hazard.

The initial phase of construction to be completed by December 1992 will create a facility that will be able to hold 200,000 of the 200-liter drums that will hold the discarded materials. Some 450,000 barrels containing low-level radioactive waste is already being held on site at nuclear power stations, but the Rokkasho-Mura site is expected to hold three million barrels when complete.

Japan Nuclear Fuel Industries submitted its proposal for the storage facilities in April 1988 and earned the approval of the Science and Technology Agency in February. Since then, the Atomic Energy Commission and the Nuclear Safety Commission have double-checked the proposals and on November 1 and 2 gave their approval to the facility.

Changes in the proposal's plans to prevent the contamination of underground water have delayed the project, but Japan Nuclear Fuel Industries hopes to begin construction by the end of the month. The uranium enrichment factory, which has entered the final stages of construction, is scheduled to begin operation next September.

The Science and Technology Agency is still considering plans for the fuel reprocessing plant which a separate firm will begin constructing late next year in time for it to begin operations in 1995.

Crude Steel Production Hits 10-Year High

*OW1511112990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0953 GMT
15 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 15 KYODO—Japan's crude steel output rose to a 10-year-and-five-month high in October, increasing 4.1 percent from the same month last year to 9,817,000 tons, an industry organization said Thursday.

The level is the highest since the May 1980 output of 9,969,000 tons, the Japan Iron and Steel Federation said.

Output of converter steel rose 3.1 percent from October 1989 to 6,719,000 tons, the highest level since January 1982. Production of electric furnace steel hit a record monthly high, increasing 6.1 percent to 3,098,000 tons. Ordinary steel rose 4.1 percent to 8,097,000 tons, the highest level since June 1980. Specialty steel rose 3.8 percent to 1,720,000 tons, the highest output since July 1985.

Tax Cuts on Tropical Farm Products Proposed

*OW1511141190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0947 GMT
15 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 15 KYODO—The Government proposed Thursday an average 35 percent tariff cut on around 200 tropical farm products, a move apparently intended to ease foreign criticism of its rice and other farm policies at the ongoing multilateral trade talks.

The proposal, submitted to the Secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the world trade watchdog, is also aimed at extracting concessions from developing countries on services, intellectual property rights, and other disputes covered by the global Uruguay Round talks. The 200 items include 140 products on which Japan decided to lower tariffs by about 7 percent at a midterm review of the GATT-sponsored round in Montreal, Canada, in late 1988.

The Government has decided to reduce tariffs on another 90 items, including mango and coconut oil, by 20-50 percent, bringing to some 200 the products to be subject to the tariff changes, after adjusting repetitions.

As a result of the two reviews, Japan's tariffs on tropical farm products will fall to 5.5 percent from 8.5 percent before the midterm review. The move represents a shift in the Government's original opposition to further cuts in tariffs, which it had asserted would deal a severe blow to the nation's producers of fruits, ministry sources said. But while the European Community and other developed countries are moving toward lower tariffs, the Government has been forced to make further compromises, they said.

A high-ranking official of the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Ministry said the proposal should be welcomed by developing countries, since the Japanese offer is more favorable than the EC's, which calls for a 34.6 percent cut.

DSP Proposes New Draft Platform

*OW1611075990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0703 GMT
16 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 16 KYODO—The Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) leadership Friday proposed to erase the term "democratic socialism" from the party's policy in a new draft platform.

The leadership of the No. 4 opposition party proposed the DSP call itself a party pursuing "liberty, justice, and fraternity" in an interim report on the new platform

submitted at the 25th Central Committee meeting that opened in Tokyo on Friday. As the supreme political objective, the party should try to build up a structure to enable it to take over power from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), the report said. The new party platform will be formulated after subordinate panel discussions on the draft.

The proposed platform consists of a preamble describing the DSP's 30 years of history and its activities during the period, and principles and codes of conduct.

Six aims stated in the principles include defense of liberty, respect for other people's rights, correction of social injustices, and greater Japanese responsibility for world peace and security through international coordination.

The draft platform stops short of presenting concrete procedures or prospects for achieving the supreme political objective, only stating that the bureaucracy-dependent political setup is a "source of vices" and must be done away with. It maintains the present DSP defense policy of defending the nation with minimum defense capability without nuclear weapons but complemented with the security agreement with the United States.

North Korea

Pyongyang Statement on Nuclear Safeguard Accord

SK1611111590 *Pyongyang Domestic Service*
in Korean 0900 GMT 16 Nov 90

[DPRK Foreign Ministry statement on signing nuclear safeguard agreement issued on 16 November in Pyongyang]

[Text] The DPRK Foreign Ministry issued the following statement in connection with the issue of signing the safeguard agreement pursuant to the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Eliminating the threat of nuclear war in Korea is a very urgent problem not only in view of the tense situation on the Korean peninsula but also from the standpoint of peace and security in Asia and the world. As part of its realistic steps to solve this problem, the DPRK Government joined the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and on 23 June 1986 and put forward a proposal for making the Korean peninsula a non-nuclear peace zone. On 9 November 1989, the DPRK government put forward a proposal for negotiation concerning the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, and has made sincere efforts to realize it.

If this step had been realized, it would have contributed greatly to realizing the ideals of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty on the Korean peninsula and strengthening the system for the prevention of nuclear proliferation all over the world. A considerable time has passed since then, but no progress has been made in the solution of this issue.

The U.S. authorities are now saying that the failure to solve the issue of the signing the safeguard agreement pursuant to the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty with the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] is our responsibility, raving that this stands in the way of improving relations between our country and the United States and affects the improvement of our relations with other countries as well.

This assertion made by the United States is nothing less than an attempt to invert the truth itself and lead the issue in a wrong direction. As announced by the IAEA sometime ago, the failure to solve the issue of signing the nuclear safeguard agreement today is ascribable not to a problem in the relations between the IAEA and our country but to a problem in relations between the DPRK and the United States. This is an appraisal that precisely reflects the present status.

In fact, several rounds of serious negotiations have been held with the IAEA, and as a result, a fundamental agreement has been reached on the signing of the nuclear safeguard agreement, and we are ready to sign it at any time.

However, the problem that has arisen here is that the United States—which has deployed some 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea in spite of the fact that it is a country belonging the agreement and should carry out its duty as stipulated in the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty—does not give a guarantee for eliminating the threat of a nuclear attack on our country which is a non-nuclear state.

As is clear to everyone, we can only sign the nuclear safeguard agreement on the condition that the United States gives us a legal guarantee that it will not pose a nuclear threat against us.

A premise upon which the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is based is that of insuring the security of non-nuclear nations. If the United States, which poses a direct nuclear threat to our country, intends to faithfully fulfill the conditions stipulated in the Treaty as the trust nation of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and if it truly wants us to sign the Nuclear Safeguards Agreement, there would be no reason for the United States not to give us guarantees for removing its nuclear threat against us.

While provoking us and not doing what it should properly do, the United States raved that the issue of the Nuclear Safeguards Agreement is a precondition for improving the DPRK-U.S. relations, and that this issue is related to improving the relations with other countries. This is indeed unjust and unreasonable.

The government of our Republic is ready to sign the Nuclear Safeguards Agreement in compliance with its non-nuclear policy for peace and is making efforts to realize this.

Now, as all problems between the IAEA and us are solved, negotiations should begin between the DPRK and the United States in order to sign the Nuclear Safeguards Agreement.

However, the United States has not responded to our proposal for negotiations. If the United States attempts to use for some other purpose the issue of signing the Nuclear Safeguards Agreement—which is a question between the DPRK and the United States—this issue will only become more complex, and this will not solve the problem.

For our people, who are directly under constant nuclear threat, the issue of signing the Nuclear Safeguards Agreement is directly related to the issue of removing the danger of a nuclear war from the Korean peninsula according to the ideals of the Agreement. It is also related to the issue of defending the nation's basic interest and our people's right to existence. Thus, we will not allow this issue to become a matter for diplomatic bargaining.

If the United States wants the resolution of the issue of signing the Nuclear Safeguards Agreement, it should come to the negotiations table with us soon.

The DPRK Government will make every sincere effort to resolve the issue of signing the Nuclear Safeguards Agreement in the future, too. We make it clear once again that we are ready to come to the negotiations with the United States for this.

[Dated] 16 November, 1990

Pyongyang

People's Desire for Reunification Noted

*SK1511154590 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1510 GMT 15 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 15 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article headlined "No One Can Dampen Desire of Korean People for National Reunification."

The signed article of the paper quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as saying:

"Our people, whether they live in the North, in the South or abroad, are now burning in their hearts with the sole desire to reunify their fatherland, and they have an unbreakable will and conviction to reunify the country, come what may." All the Koreans in the North, in the South and abroad are now vigorously advancing towards reunification in 1990s.

1990s is a decade of hope and glory in which 70 million fellow countrymen will meet national reunification in struggle.

What merits attention in the vigorous onward movement towards reunification in 1990s is that the movement is rapidly growing among people of all walks of life

in the North, in the South and abroad to have contact, travel and dialogue and achieve national reconciliation and unity.

Dissident democratic organisations and organisations and public figures of academic, cultural and art, press and religious circles in South Korea, to say nothing of students, are now knocking a door of reunification, calling for reunification through alliance with communism and the North and contact and dialogue with us.

The desire of the fellow countrymen in the North, in the South and abroad to meet each other, discuss the reunification question and open together the way of the nation is not confined to a few public figures but expanding and developing into a demand of the whole nation.

The courageous students of South Korea, not yielding to the harsh fascist suppression, resolutely struggled for North-South student talks and a grand cross-country march under the slogan "Yankee go home. The North and the South towards reunification!" "Let's go from Mt. Halla, come from Mt. Paektu and let's meet at Panmunjom!" And Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, advisor to the "National Alliance of Democratic Movement" (Chonminnyon), visited Pyongyang to open the door of non-governmental dialogue for reunification and woman student Yim Su-kyong participated in the Pyongyang festival as a delegate of the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) and went back to South Korea through Panmunjom at the risk of her life. These patriotic, heroic acts were great events that demonstrated to the world the irresistible desire and will of the nation to reunify the North and the South. They also powerfully showed that the desire of the fellow countrymen to pull down the barrier of division and realise free contact and travel joins a current towards reunification, irrespective of any legal and institutional restrictions.

"One Korea" and "Same nation" were shouted and the song of reunification sung unanimously during the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students and the rally for the promotion of national reunification held in Pyongyang in July last year, the August 15 pan-national rally, the first of its kind in 45 years of division, joint cheering at the 11th Asian Games, the reunification soccer games on the banks of River Taedong and River Han, the pan-national concert for reunification in Pyongyang, etc. This is a chorus of national unity and a picture of reunification which vividly showed the world people that the Korean people, whether they live in the North, in the South or abroad, are the inseparable, same nation and that our country and nation can never be two and they will remain as the same country and the same nation in the future, too, as in the past.

In South Korea and abroad the struggle for national reunification is now growing as a massive movement involving the people from all walks of life, not a movement that is confined to some circles. And it does not limit to emotional desire or a mere debate on reunification but is developing into a struggle to reunify the

country through confederation in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The separatists at home and abroad, afraid of this nationwide movement for reunification, are trying in every way to turn back the current towards reunification, the article notes, and stresses:

The reality shows that the reunification of our country can be achieved only through an undaunted struggle against the separatists within and without.

All the patriotic forces at home and abroad which oppose division and support reunification will unite closely under the banner of national reunification and step up the grand march towards national reunification so as to build a unified country without fail.

South-U.S. Decision on 'Team Spirit' Denounced

*SK1611120790 Pyongyang Domestic Service
in Korean 1300 GMT 15 Nov 90*

[Text] According to a radio report from Seoul, in the so-called U.S.-South Korea Military Commission meeting held in Washington on 14 November, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique agreed not to suspend the Team Spirit joint military exercise, but to continue it in the future. This is a challenge to our whole nation and the peace-loving people of the world who want peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification. It also vividly reveals their criminal intention to provoke a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

In the North-South High-Level Talks, the two sides have already adopted as an agenda item the issue of removing the condition of political and military confrontation between the North and the South and realizing multilateral collaboration and exchange between them, and have been discussing opening the road leading to reunification. In an effort to remove the state of military confrontation in particular, we have proposed to the South side that the Team Spirit joint military exercise be renounced or be suspended at least for two to three years.

The fact that, in spite of this, the puppets called on the U.S. imperialists, their boss, and agreed to continue the Team Spirit joint military exercise in the future, too, reveals that they are not only not interested in dialogue with us, but also aren't interested in reunification at all.

KCNA Denounces Decision

*SK1611053790 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0435 GMT 16 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique at the U.S.-South Korea "military committee meeting" in Washington on November 14 decided to "continually" stage the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, according to a report.

The "Team Spirit" they stage as an annual function is a preliminary war and a nuclear test war for a "forestalling strike" at the northern half of Korea.

What cannot be overlooked is that "Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff" Chong Ho-gun who is a member of the South side's delegation to the North-South High-Level Talks had such a criminal confab with American masters with the third round of the talk expected soon.

The decision to continue the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises shows that the puppet clique does not want dialogue with us and is not interested in reunification.

If the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique dare to stage the "Team Spirit" they will bear full responsibility for the grave consequences arising therefrom.

U.S.-ROK Military Talks Viewed

*SK1611111390 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1004 GMT 16 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities had a meeting of the munitions cooperation committee in Washington, at which they agreed upon "reinforcing and organizing into combat units" the U.S. forces present in South Korea and charging the puppet army with logistic support such as the supply of ammunitions and equipment to them, in case a war breaks out in Korea, and upon signing an agreement on it in a short time.

Viewing this as one more eloquent proof that there is no change in the U.S. imperialists' policy towards Korea, a news analyst of NODONG SINMUN says:

The aim sought by them was and is to overwhelm the North with strength and establish domination over the whole of Korea.

The afore-said military confab shows more clearly that the U.S. troops in South Korea are not a sort of "deterrent" but occupation forces in every respect and an aggression army ready to invade the North. The presence of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and nuclear weapons in South Korea is the root cause of the strained situation and growing danger of war in Korea.

In spite of the DPRK Government's repeated fair and aboveboard proposals for defusing the political and military confrontation and guaranteeing peace on the Korean peninsula and the patient and active efforts of our people for their materialization, the situation still remains tense and the danger of war persists. It is entirely because of the U.S. imperialists' continued occupation of South Korea and their stepped-up preparations for another war to invade the north.

A signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON points out that the war confab and military collusion between the bellicose elements of the United States and South Korea are a grave criminal act aimed at unleashing a new war in Korea and making a surprise attack on somebody.

Daily Refutes U.S. Claims of Threat From North

*SK1511125090 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1020 GMT 15 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 15 (KCNA)—Refuting the U.S. imperialists' claim that the U.S. troops present in South Korea are "a deterrent force" against the so-called "threat from the North", NODONG SINMUN today says in its article today: this is sophistry to justify their permanent occupation of South Korea.

The author of the article further says:

There has never been and is no "threat from the North" on the Korean peninsula. Our people love peace more intensely than anyone else and our Republic has consistently pursued [word indistinct] policies. It is our invariable principle to achieve the reunification of the country in a peaceful way, not by means of war.

So we have declared many a time that we have no intention to "invade the South" and have clearly shown this by practical action.

This peaceloving stand found graphic expression when we put forward proposals to remove the political and military confrontation and to adopt the nonaggression declaration at recent North-South High-Level Talks.

The outcry of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities that we are seeking "reunification through communization by force" is a silly talk to render credibility to the "threat from the North".

The military situation on the Korean peninsula clearly proves that there is no "threat from the North" on the Korean peninsula. There are now more than 40,000 U.S. troops, over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons, the puppet army nearly one million strong and more than 10 million para-military personnel in South Korea. The military strength of the South Korean puppet army is more than double that of ours. As regards the military equipment, the U.S. troops present in South Korea and the puppet army are equipped with modern weapons.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are intensifying war games for invading the North while accelerating arms buildup, swearing to win "a certain victory at the initial stage of the war" with "a lightning operation".

The reality shows that there is no "threat from the North", but threat from the South on the Korean peninsula, and this threat is ever growing. "Threat from the North" is a fiction faked up by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets. So it is a fiction to present the U.S. troops occupying South Korea as "a deterrent force" to keep off this "threat from the North".

There is no ground and justification for the U.S. imperialists to keep their forces and nuclear weapons in South Korea, when we have put forward disarmament and peaceful reunification proposals repeatedly and made all sincere efforts for their realization and when the South

Korean people demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops. The U.S. imperialists must correct their anachronistic policy toward Korea and take practical measures for the pullout of the U.S. Forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea as demanded by the Korean people and the world people.

South's Trade Deficit With Japan Condemned

*SK1511125290 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1009 GMT 15 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 15 (KCNA)—South Korea is facing a new serious crisis in trade with Japan.

South Korean deficit in trade with Japan amounted to 3,992 million dollars last year and it reached 2.9 billion dollars already in the first half of this year. It is expected to rise to 5.8 billion dollars by the end of the year.

A total amount of trade gap with Japan jumped every year from 1965, reaching 54.8 billion dollars in the first half of this year.

In this period South Korean trade with Japan registered a 9.1 percent drop in export and 3.6 percent rise in import.

This is a tragedy of the colonial "export-oriented economy".

U.S. Efforts To Open South's Market Condemned

*SK1511125490 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1001 GMT 15 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 15 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON today says that the "second consultative meeting on the financial policy" between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities held in Seoul on November 9 and 10 fully revealed the viciousness of the U.S. imperialists' high-handed economic pressure on South Korea and the No Tae-u group's zealous U.S.-toeing position.

At the "consultative meeting", the U.S. imperialists forced the puppets to produce a "timetable of financial market opening", threatening that they would "retaliate", if the puppets failed to show "sincerity" in this. Yielding to this pressure, the puppets pledged to expand the trust business of foreign banks, allow the installation of branches of stock companies and "promote stage by stage" the opening of the financial market.

Commenting on this, the news analyst says:

The threat of "retaliation", uttered by the U.S. imperialists when they pressed the puppets to open financial market clearly revealed their gangster-like economic pressure on South Korea.

Worse still: The U.S. imperialists, in an attempt to justify their brigandish demand, complained that the puppets were "discriminating" against some foreign banks. This revealed their sinister intention to completely take hold of all the

financial markets of South Korea including the stock market at the earliest possible date and further intensify plunder, freely manipulating them.

And the No Tae-u group's yielding to the pressure of the master is a product of the disgusting submissive policy to prolong its remaining days under the patronage of its master.

The ever-more blatant demands of the master and the detestable submission of the puppets will only result in giving rise to a fiercer anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-"government" struggle in South Korea.

Jiang Zemin Meets Visiting DPRK Delegation

*SK1611062090 Pyongyang Domestic Service
in Korean 1300 GMT 15 Nov 90*

[Text] Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, met today a delegation of party functionaries of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] led by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, at Zhongnanhai. The delegation is now visiting China. At the meeting, the head of the delegation conveyed warm greetings from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to the respected Comrade Jiang Qemin, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, Comrade Yang Shangkun, and Comrade Li Peng.

Expressing deep thanks, Comrade Jiang Zemin asked the head of the delegation to convey warm greetings from himself, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, Comrade Yang Shangkun, and Comrade Li Peng to the great Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. Noting on the more frequent mutual visits between high-ranking leaders of the two countries of China and Korea in recent months, he said: This tells us that relations between the two countries are not ordinary relations [potong kwangye] but friendly and fraternal relations. In other words, this shows that relations between the two countries are fraternal relations forged in blood.

Saying that this year marks the 10th anniversary since Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the proposal for founding a democratic confederal republic of Koryo, he continued: China sincerely congratulates the Korean people on the success registered by them in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, and China will, in the future, too, actively support the WPK's policy for an independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Zhu Shanqing, deputy head, and Chu Chang-chun, our ambassador to China, were on hand.

Chinese Foreign Affairs Delegation Visits

*SK1611100590 Pyongyang Domestic Service
in Korean 1300 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] The friendly delegation of the Chinese Foreign Ministry led by Liu Huaqiu, vice minister of the Chinese Foreign ministry, visited Mangyongdae during its stay, and watched various places.

The guests who visited the native home of the Mangyongdae attentively watched the historical remains carefully kept in this historic home, while listening to the immortal revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the explanation of the revolutionary home.

The guests had a picture taken in memory of the native home of the Mangyongdae.

The delegation visited the Tower of the Chuche Idea. After going around the tower and other statues, they saw the panorama of Pyongyang city on an observation platform.

In addition, the delegation visited Sohae Lockgate. The guests, listening to the explanation about a worldwide lockgate covering a 8-km sea long built up in a short period with our own strength, saw the panorama of the lockgate on an observation platform.

The delegation visited a commemorative hall of the victory of the fatherland liberation war and watched a general church performance. Also, the guests visited Panmunjom and watched the concrete wall built up along the entire area of the military demarcation line by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

PRC Defense Minister Meets Military Delegation

*SK1611065790 Pyongyang Domestic Service
in Korean 1300 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] In Beijing yesterday, Comrade Qin Jiwei, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Chinese state councillor, and minister of national defense, met with our country's military delegation led by the Korean People's Army General Kim Kwang-chin on a visit to China.

At the meeting, talks were held under a friendly atmosphere. The meeting was attended by Chu Chang-chun, our country's ambassador to China, and (Luo Youzhi), deputy commandant of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Medical Cooperation Agreement With PRC Signed

*SK1511155490 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1525 GMT 15 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 15 (KCNA)—An agreement on cooperation between the Korean Medical Association and the Chinese Medical Association was signed here today.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Kim Chong-ki, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Medical Association, and other officials concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation of the Chinese Medical Association headed by its Vice-President Xu Wenbo.

According to the agreement, the sides will exchange achievements and experiences in health care and medical science and further develop cooperation.

Group Leaves for Diplomatic Talks With Japan

*SK1611114090 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1046 GMT 16 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA)—A delegation of the DPRK Foreign Ministry led by its department director Chu Chin-kuk left here today by plane to attend the second preliminary talks at department director level of the Foreign Ministries of Korea and Japan slated in Beijing as part of the inter-governmental negotiation for the establishment of the Korea-Japan diplomatic relations.

Kim Il-song Receives Reply From Prince Sihanouk

*SK1611044190 Pyongyang Domestic Service
in Korean 2100 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a reply message from His Royal Highness [chonha] Samdeck Norodom Sihanouk to his greetings sent on the occasion of Cambodia's national day.

The reply message is as follows:

Your Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song

President of the DPRK

To the most respected Your Excellency President of the Republic:

On the occasion of Cambodia's national day, you personally sent a precious congratulatory message dated 5 November 1990, warm congratulations and wishes to us in the name of the DPRK Government and in your own. For this, we extend most sincere thanks to Your Excellency, the great leader of the Korean people, in the name of the Cambodian people, Cambodia's national resistance forces, Cambodian national government and in my own. We consider this a great honor.

We are carrying out a long arduous struggle to realize Cambodia's territorial stability, to restore the authority of Cambodian people, and to achieve peace and the complete independence of Cambodia. The glorious DPRK, led by you with most outstanding leadership, constantly extended strong and firm support, and multifaceted and generous assistance to us. We will never forget this.

I warmly wish Your Excellency, the President of the Republic, good health, long life and everlasting honor,

and heroic Korean people constant miraculous progress and prosperity. I express my sincere respect to you.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk

President of Cambodia

[Dated] 8 November 1990, Pyongyang

Dailies Hail Ba'th Party's 20th Anniversary

*SK1611111090 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1008 GMT 16 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry signed articles on the 20th anniversary of the corrective movement in Syria.

The NODONG SINMUN article entitled "20 Years of Struggle and Advance" says that the corrective movement in Syria on November 16, 1970 was an epochal event reflecting the desire of the people for the independent development of the country and a new life. Over the past 20 the Syrian people have vigorously struggled to defend the sovereignty of the country and build a prosperous new society.

The Syrian Army and people, under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, have turned out in the sacred struggle to defend the country from the possible aggression of the enemy with high vigilance.

The stand of the Syrian party, government and people to retake the occupied Arab land and fairly solve the Middle East problem are well known.

Friendship between Korea and Syria was established in the common struggle against the imperialists and for independence, peace and progress and it is favourably developing day by day. Today the peoples of the two countries are accelerating the revolution and construction supporting and cooperating closely with each other.

The strengthening and development of the friendship between Syria confirms with the interests of the two peoples and contributes to the accomplishment of the cause of independence against imperialism. The friendship will further strengthen and develop in the future.

The article of MINJU CHOSON notes that the Korean people sincerely wish the Syrian people greater success in the struggle for the prosperity of the country.

Trade Protocol, Agreement Signed With Albania

*SK1611045390 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0432 GMT 16 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA)—A protocol on the mutual delivery of commodities and payments for 1991 between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was signed in Tirana on November 13.

It was signed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of Korea Song Hui-chol and Deputy-Minister of Foreign Trade of Albania Konstandin Hoxha.

An agreement on the mutual delivery of commodities and payments for 1991-1995 between the two governments was signed on the same day.

KCNA Reviews 16 Nov Pyongyang Press

*SK1611064690 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0515 GMT 16 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry messages of greetings of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the corrective movement in Syria and to France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, on his 55th birthday.

NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial entitled "Let Us Uphold the Party's Cause With Boundless Loyalty to the Party and the Leader" in connection with the fact that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il sent a reply letter to the party members of the second cell of the Workers' Party of Korea of the department No. 5 of the Korean Central News Agency after receiving their letter.

Paper reports that the great leader President Kim Il-song received letters from a seminar on the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo and 10-point policy which was held at the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea and a joint seminar on the application of the chuche idea to problems arising in Uganda at present.

The paper deals with the immortal exploits of President Kim Il-song in unfolding the first new history of architecture for the people on the basis of the man-centered chuche idea.

The paper carries news that the work of Comrade Kim Chong-il "The Workers' Party of Korea organizes and guides all the victories of our people" was reported in different countries.

An article of MINJU CHOSON says that Comrade Kim Chong-il has wisely led the work to well preserve and take care of cultural inheritance of the nation and strengthen education through them. Papers give accounts of a commissioning ceremony of the Wiwon power station with a generating capacity of hundreds of thousands of kw which has been built on the River Amnok and a meeting celebrating its commissioning. They carry stories telling how the builders worked in the course of the construction of the power station. Signal successes made by working people in different fields of the national economy in production and construction are introduced in the press.

NODONG SINMUN informs the readers that Comrade Jiang Zemin met a party workers' vacation group of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Papers carry a notice that Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, will pay an official goodwill visit to the People's Republic of China from November 23 to 27 at the invitation of Li Peng, premier of the State Council of the PRC.

Published in NODONG SINMUN is an article titled "It is an important demand of development of local budgetary system to enhance function and role of county."

Dailies observe day of land and marine transportation.

Given in NODONG SINMUN are accounts of a meeting held to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of Chang Chol-ku University and Korea's results at the friendly army boxing championships.

Papers inform the readers that a protocol and an agreement on the mutual delivery of commodities and payments between the governments of the DPRK and Albania were signed in Tirana and functions introducing our country were held in foreign countries.

NODONG SINMUN in an article recalls that the South side refused the adoption of a nonaggression declaration at the inter-Korean high-level talks and MINJU CHOSON carries an article exposing South Korea as an anti-popular society where "the rich gets richer and the poor poorer."

South Korean news columns of papers include reports that students in Seoul waged a struggle against U.S. economic aggression, union members of the Chonggye garment factory and students of more than 60 universities honored the memory of martyr Chon Tae-il.

A commentary of NODONG SINMUN denounces the order of No Tae-u to the puppet cabinet to consolidate the "all-out emergency countering system" by the end of the year.

A commentary of MINJU CHOSON hits at the ban by the No Tae-u Group on a memorial service for Chon Tae-il planned by the "National Council of Trade Unions" of South Korea.

According to NODONG SINMUN, the Nepalese paper rising Nepal laid bare the internal contradiction and friction of the "Democratic Liberal Party" of South Korea and the Nicaraguan paper EL NUEVO DIARIO introduced activities of Yim Su-kyong.

In the semi-monthly review of the South Korean situation the paper warns that the fascist suppression by the authorities and their war games will precipitate their own destruction.

The paper conveys words of foreign public and academic figures praising the greatness of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Foreign news columns of the paper include reports that Comrade Fidel Castro stated Cuba is determined to counter any attempt of the United States to tighten

economic blockade, a spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry opposed revival of Japanese militarism, the Zimbabwean president called for narrowing the gap between town and country in medical care, the Indonesian president underscored the independent stand of the country and the Pakistani president lambasted the U.S. interference and stressed the independent stand of the country.

Papers inform the readers that Japanese organisations urged the implementation of the joint declaration of the three parties of Korea and Japan.

Commenting on a meeting of the munitions cooperation committee in Washington between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities, NODONG SINMUN brands it as a military confab for invading the North.

Papers inform the readers that world public circles call for a peaceful settlement in the Gulf crisis, expressing concern over the grave situation created there.

Papers observe the 20th anniversary of the corrective movement in Syria.

In an article headlined "the United States does not have the least interest in peace of Korea" NODONG SINMUN says that "peace" on the Korean peninsula on the lips of the U.S. imperialists is a fraud and a camouflage to cover up their ulterior intention to pursue aggression and war.

Fulfillment of Economic Plan Urged

*SK1511134490 Pyongyang Domestic Service
in Korean 0007 GMT 14 Nov 90*

[NODONG SINMUN 14 November Editorial: "Let Us More Vigorously Wage the Struggle To Fulfill This Year's Plan in the High Flames of the Mass Movement"]

[Text] Today we are faced with the honorable task of brilliantly fulfilling this year's national economic plan by vigorously waging the struggle for production increase and conservation, upholding and following the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic policy address and New Year's address of this year. Such reality demands that the masses' revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness be correctly organized and mobilized.

Further strengthening and developing the mass movement initiated and led by our party is an important guarantee for inspiring the revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness of the popular masses who are the main force of the revolution.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, Political Bureau Presidium member and party Central Committee secretary, has indicated: The mass movement is not only a powerful mass mobilization method to organize and mobilize the broad segments of the masses so that they can display mass heroism and effect collective innovations, but is also a mighty means to effect a constant upsurge in socialist economic construction.

The mass movement is a creative method to strengthen the unity and cooperation of the working masses and to unreservedly display their boundless strength. It is also a revolutionary method to actively accelerate socialist construction through mass struggle and collective innovation. Regarding the mass movement as a powerful mass mobilization method which organizes and mobilizes the broad segments of the masses so that they display mass heroism and effect collective innovations and as a mighty means to effect a constant upsurge in socialist construction, our party has initiated and developed a mass movement which correctly reflects the situation and the subjective and objective demands created at every stage of the development of the revolution.

Today, our party is calling on all party members and the working people to vigorously rise up to brilliantly fulfill this year's national economic plan, holding aloft the flames of the struggle for production increase and conservation and upholding the decision of the 17th plenary session of the 6th party Central Committee. Such a reality demands that the mass movement, the superiority and vitality of which have been clearly proven, be more properly organized and vigorously waged.

When all sectors and units more vigorously wage the mass movement as called for by the party, an epochal progress will be effected in the process of the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions and, accordingly, this year's vast economic plan will be brilliantly fulfilled. To actively wage the mass movement in conformity with the demands of the developing reality, it is imperative to create, above all, a social atmosphere so that the flames of the mass movement can flare up furiously. As in other cases, the success and vitality of the mass movement, as well, depend on how voluntarily and actively the masses participate in the movement. Therefore, creating a social atmosphere so that the broad segments of the masses can actively participate in the mass movement is a prerequisite to highly enhancing the vitality of the mass movement.

Party organizations and functionaries at all levels should further strengthen organizational and political work to explain and propagate among party members and the working people the party's policy of vigorously waging the mass movement and, thus, should see to it that party members and the working people are clearly aware of the purpose and significance of the mass movement and vigorously rise up in order to brilliantly fulfill this year's national economic plan, a significant year which marked the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party.

In particular, party organizations should create a social atmosphere so that the flames of the movement to win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions, which is the highest social movement of the masses, dynamically flare up everywhere. They should also plan and coordinate organizational and political work so that the movement to win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions is vigorously waged in close combination with other mass movements. An important problem which arises here at the present time is to vigorously wage the movement of

model work teams for production increase and conservation. The movement of model work teams for production increase and conservation is a mass movement which our party has initiated anew to lead the producing masses not only to strengthen their struggle for production increases and conservation, but also to launch the struggle for creating a new speed of the nineties.

The main purpose of this movement is to overfulfill both the national economic plan and the financial plan assigned to plants and enterprises by vigorously waging the struggle for production increase and conservation in the work teams—the lowest production units—in all sectors of the national economy, and, thus, to create a new speed of the nineties. Functionaries at plants and enterprises of all sectors of the national economy should be deeply aware of the purpose and significance of the movement of model work teams for production increase and conservation and should plan and coordinate organizational and political work and economic organizational work to ensure that this movement is dynamically carried out.

In particular, plants and enterprises should vigorously push ahead with this movement in close association with the system for daily summation of production and finance, the superiority and vitality of which have already been proven through practice. To this end, plants and enterprises should lead all work teams not only to launch the movement of model work teams for production increase and conservation, but also to set forth their production goals at a high level and to constantly strengthen this movement in close combination with other mass movements such as the movement to win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions and the movement to follow the model set by unheralded heroes.

Enhancing the role of mass organizations in vigorously waging the mass movement is very important. Mass organizations are the masses' political organizations which guide the organizational and ideological life of the masses from all walks of life in a responsible manner and are the transmission lines of our party. The party realizes its leadership of the masses from all walks of life through the organizations of mass organizations.

Organizations and functionaries of mass organizations should organize various mass movements in a broad and substantial manner and in conformity with the characteristics of their appropriate units and, thus, should vigorously inspire the producer masses to fulfill this year's plan. Organizations of the masses should plan and coordinate the organizational and political work to actively wage the movement of model work teams for production increases and conservation, the movement to create a new standard and a new record, the movement of loyalty to create model machines by learning from the No. 26 lathe shop, and the good deeds movement in a bid to brilliantly fulfill this year's plan. Thus, they should see to it that all plants and enterprises, and all construction sites seethe with the revolutionary spirit to effect a

continuing forward movement and continuing innovations and that the number of plants, cooperative farms, workshops, work teams, and labor innovators that fulfill this year's plan and the new long-term plan ahead of schedule constantly increase.

Members of the three revolutions teams [TRT] are vanguards of the three revolutions who have been sent to on-the-spots thanks to the great confidence of the party and the leader and are the core elements of our party who thoroughly safeguard and implement the party's policies, standing at the head of the masses. All members of the three revolutions teams should have lofty revolution-mindedness and see to it that the flames of the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—more dynamically flare up in all sites of socialist construction. They should also become forerunners of the innovation movement and standard bearers of struggle and, thus, should vigorously inspire the producer masses to outstandingly carry out their assigned tasks.

The mass movement, including the movement to win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions, is conducted largely with organ, enterprise, cooperative farm, workshop, and work team as a unit. Therefore, it is imperative to enhance the sense of responsibility and role of administrative and economic functionaries.

Keeping in mind that the important guarantee for successfully fulfilling this year's plan and the Third 7-Year Plan and for adding luster to the superiority of the socialist system of our country lies precisely in vigorously waging the mass movement, all administrative and economic functionaries should join this movement with the attitude of being the master and organize and command various mass movements in a responsible manner.

Properly carrying out summing-up and assessment activity is one of the important factors to consolidate the success of mass movements and to more vigorously wage them. Party organizations and mass organizations should properly organize the work of summing up and assessing the status of the implementation of the resolved production goal set forth at each production unit in conformity with its production result and should conduct the estimation work on those production units which have achieved their resolved production goals in a responsible manner. At the same time, they should properly carry out the work of generalizing successes and outstanding experiences attained in this course.

The revolutionary spirit of our party members and working people today is very high. All functionaries and the working people should lift higher the flames of the mass movement and, thus, win a proud victory in the fulfillment of this year's plan. Thus, they should victoriously demonstrate once again the heroic mettle of our people who have been firmly united around the party and the leader.

Production Modernization in Factories Noted

*SK1511153390 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1506 GMT 15 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 15 (KCNA)—Workers and technicians of the October 5 general automation factory in Pyongyang are registering enormous achievements in modernizing production processes and improving the quality of products.

Entering this year, they have realized more than 90 valuable technical innovation proposals and produced some 40 test products of newly developed goods and upwards of 100 improved goods.

Technicians there have developed magnet with large magnetic energy needed for the production of electric motors and thus satisfactorily solved the executive elements of robots, ordinary machine tools and numerical control machine tools.

They have also developed a nonmetallic resistance material to replace the resistance line of electric heaters, making it possible to manufacture various electric articles for domestic use with home materials.

They remodelled rectifiers for electricity charging and for film projectors a more smooth voltage regulation.

A big success has been made in remodelling other goods including the device of smaller sized gauges of distributing boards and relays.

Kang Hui-won Attends Meeting to Rename University

*SK1611101790 Pyongyang Domestic Service
in Korean 1226 GMT 15 Nov 90*

[Excerpts] A meeting to rename the University of Commerce Chang Chol-ku University and to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the university was held at the Youth Central Hall on the afternoon of 15 November. [passage omitted]

The meeting was attended by Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice premier of the Administration Council; Choe Ki-ryong, chairman of Education Committee; Paek Hak-nim, Chon Mun-sop, Pak Chong-suk, fighters of anti-Japanese revolution, and other functionaries concerned with staffs and students of the university. [passage omitted]

Power Plant Commissioned; PRC Group Attends

*SK1611065390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453
GMT 16 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA)—The Wiwon power station was commissioned in Korea upon its completion.

With the completion of the power station with a generating capacity of hundreds of thousands of kw on the river Amnok in the northwestern border of the country,

it has become possible to solve the electric power problem of the country more satisfactorily and make a comprehensive use of the river.

The commissioning ceremony of the Wiwon power station and a meeting celebrating it were held Thursday.

Present there on the Korean side were Yi Chi-chan, chairman of the Power Industry Commission, Yi Chung-seong, vice-chairman of the Power Industry Commission and chief director of the Council of the Korea-China Hydraulic Generating Company, and other officials concerned and on the Chinese side were members of the delegation of the Ministry of Energy of China led by Zhang Fengxiang, chief director of the Federation of Power Complexes under the ministry, and officials of the Chinese Embassy here.

The Korean and Chinese chief directors of the council cut a red tape hanging across the entrance of the power station.

Yi Chol-yun, director of the hydraulic power station construction complex No. 2, made a report at the meeting.

He said that the builders carried out a vast work involving the excavation of 1,250,000 cubic metres of earth and 950,000 cubic metres of concrete tamping and successfully ensured the commissioning of the power station.

He expressed thanks to the fraternal Chinese people for their active help in the construction of the power station.

The Korean and Chinese chief directors of the council delivered speeches.

'Reliable' Coal Production Reported

*SK1511124890 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1012 GMT 15 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 15 (KCNA)—The Kangdong District coal mining complex, a reliable coal producer of Pyongyang, the capital city, is increasing its coal production.

It topped its plan for the first ten days of November 4.3 percent.

The coal of good quality produced by the complex greatly contributes to keeping the production at industrial enterprises in the capital going at a steady rate.

The complex is introducing new technical innovation proposals to boost production and actively creating new coal fields under a far-reaching plan.

The Hukryong Coal Mine has studied and introduced a new blasting method to raise tunnelling speed 1.8 - 2.5 times. It reduced the consumption of blasting powder 30 percent and that of detonators 50 percent, while increasing the efficiency of blasting 30 percent.

This method has been introduced in Hukryong, Kangdong, Togol and other coal mines under the complex.

As a result, more than 1,000 more metres were tunnelled in a recent few months than the corresponding period last year.

The complex is stepping up the construction of two open-air cutting faces at the Hukryong Coal Mine and two pits at the Kangdong Coal Mine.

When the development of new coal fields is completed, the complex will double coal production. fraternity" in an interim report on the new platform submitted at the 25th Central Committee meeting that opened in Tokyo on Friday. As the supreme political objective, the party should try to build up a structure to enable it to take over power from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), the report said. The new party platform will be formulated after subordinate panel discussions on the draft.

The proposed platform consists of a preamble describing the DSP's 30 years of history and its activities during the period, and principles and codes of conduct.

Six aims stated in the principles include defense of liberty, respect for other people's rights, correction of social injustices, and greater Japanese responsibility for world peace and security through international coordination.

The draft platform stops short of presenting concrete procedures or prospects for achieving the supreme political objective, only stating that the bureaucracy-dependent political setup is a "source of vices" and must be done away with. It maintains the present DSP defense policy of defending the nation with minimum defense capability without nuclear weapons but complemented with the security agreement with the United States.

South Korea

South Seeks Liaison Officials Meeting on 17 Nov

SK1611035390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 16 (YONHAP)—South Korea has asked North Korea to send its liaison officials to a meeting Saturday morning at the truce village of Panmunjom to prepare for the third round of prime ministers' talks Dec. 11-14 in Seoul.

The chief South Korean liaison official for the talks, Kim Yong-hwan, proposed in a telephone message to his North Korean counterpart, Choe Pong-chun, that they meet at 10 a.m. [0100 GMT] Saturday to discuss holding preparatory talks proposed by North Korea.

North Korea's liaison officials on Tuesday proposed that the preparatory talks, to be attended by two delegates of the prime ministers' talks and the chief liaison official

from each side, be held at Panmunjom every three to five days to prepare a draft agreement for the prime ministers' talks.

The South has decided to accept the North's proposal for preparatory meets.

N.'s Nuclear, Other Weapons Development Viewed

SK1511131790 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 14 Nov 90 p 2

[Editorial: "Is North Korea Still Preparing To Start War"]

[Text] Despite the worldwide trend toward disarmament and detente, there are far too many troops and arms of North and South Korea combined on the Korean peninsula that exceed what is required for self-defense purposes. The combat strength of these troops and arms is 80 times as great as that during the Korean war, and if a war should break out under these circumstances, the casualties in one week would reach some 2.4 million. If the war should continue for over one month, the casualties would be 5 million and 80 percent of all facilities would be destroyed.

These are far from fictitious figures or mere assumptions. This is based on the "war game" written in the recently published Defense White Paper based on the numerical analysis and appraisal on the basis of the combat strength of the two sides and the results of past wars. Whichever side should start the war, if another war should break out, the result would be complete devastation and destruction of both sides.

Who will be the one to provoke war? In view of the military confrontation and military strength between North and South Korea to date, we can reach a conclusion that it is North Korea that can wage a preemptive strike against the other side and start a war at any time. This assertion is objectively accepted as logical by the military analysis organizations at home and abroad.

According to a foreign press report, North Korea is preparing a second round of tests of its new guided missile capable of attacking the entire area of South Korea and a southern section of Japan. Moreover, the missile is capable of carrying a nerve gas warhead, a high efficiency bomb, or a scatter bomb. As the source of this report is a U.S. information source, the information becomes more reliable, leading us to be all the more alarmed on the nuclear threat from North Korea.

That North Korea will manufacture and possess nuclear bombs sooner or later is a "fact" confirmed internationally quite a while ago. It is known that North Korea began to build a second set of large scale of facilities near the large-size nuclear reactor for research purposes in Yongbyon in North Pyongan Province in the early 1980's which is now nearing completion. It was also confirmed last spring that North Korea was building two

launch sites near the DMZ which appeared to be designed to test a new ballistic missile.

U.S. Defense Secretary Cheney also confirmed this, and warned, while testifying at a Congressional hearing, that North Korea's nuclear development is threatening the security in Northeast Asia. If the said preparation for tests is related to what Secretary Cheney mentioned, it means that North Korea will be able to complete its deployment of nuclear warhead-carrying missiles for actual combat by next year.

North Korea's military strength is 990,000 troops as of now in 1990, which is 1.5 times larger than that of the ROK which has 655,000 troops. Besides, North Korea began research and production of chemical, biological, and radiological weapons in the early 1960's, and it has now organized chemical platoons up to the regimental level, intensifying exercises for them.

It is true that arms control or disarmament is being actively discussed on the Korean peninsula now, owing to the developments in the international situation. North Korea also proposed several positive proposals in connection with the disarmament issue between the North and the South. It has been reported that the issue of signing a nuclear safeguard agreement was a subject of discussion in the preliminary negotiation for the establishment of relations between North Korea and Japan. The problem is the North's nuclear development and trial. North Korea is acting differently at heart from what it pretends to be on the surface.

If North Korea should really wish to prevent war for the peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula and become a responsible member of the international community, it should change its attitude which is different on the surface and at heart. It should clarify its position concerning the development of nuclear weapons in the first place.

South Seeks Extra Seats at Coming IPU Meeting

SK1511130390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0923 GMT 15 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 15 (YONHAP)—The ruling Democratic Liberal Party will seek a special consent from the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) for its plan to send more than eight legislators to the 85th IPU General Assembly in Pyongyang next year.

The party's International Relations Committee decided Thursday to negotiate with IPU for extra places, concluding that it would be desirable to send as many lawmakers as possible to Pyongyang to help exchange and cooperation between South and North Korea. IPU regulations allow South Korea to send eight delegates to the IPU plenary session, but committee Chairman Rep. Chong Chae-moon said additional legislators may be able to attend in the capacity as advisers. He said South and North Korea had agreed in principle during the IPU general meeting in Uruguay last month to allow as many

South Korean lawmakers as want to attend the Pyongyang meeting April 29- May 4.

It was decided to ask Pyongyang to allow IPU delegations to enter North Korea from South Korea since many countries have said they prefer that route to traveling via Moscow or Beijing. If Pyongyang allows IPU delegates to travel from Seoul, a land route via the truce village of Panmunjom or an air route connecting Seoul with Pyongyang would be considered as available transportation means, Chong said. If the latter means is accepted, Chong said, North Korea would be advised to send its passenger plane to Seoul.

Musicians Receive Approval To Perform in North

SK1411132290 Seoul YONHAP in English 1242 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 14 (YONHAP)—South Korea's renowned family trio musicians—Chong Myong-hwa, Kyong-hwa and Myong-hun—obtained a government approval Wednesday for their plan to contact a leading North Korean musician in connection with their first concert in Pyongyang.

The Chong trio handed in an application to the National Unification Board on Nov. 3, seeking a permission to contact Chong Pong-song, head of the Yun I-sang musical research center in Pyongyang.

"The approval was granted in a bid to accelerate the just-begun inter-Korean exchange of musicians," a board official said. "The concert is unlikely to take place this year because of necessary preparatory processings," he said.

Choe on Talks With U.S. Official, UN Entry

SK1611065290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0631 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 16 (OANA-YONHAP)—Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung said Friday South Korea had not been notified by China that it planned to veto any application for U.N. membership.

Choe denied that Richard Solomon, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs, had threatened Seoul if it did not ease its trade barriers, saying it was unhelpful for some reports to suggest strains in what are "friendly bilateral relations."

In his regular news briefing, Choe said the government did not receive any notice from China that it would vote against South Korea's U.N. entry. "China most likely did not send the notice to North Korea, either," he said. "The government will continue to review the situation closely with our allies, including the United States, for a possible entry bid this year."

Korea and the United States have agreed to seek satisfactory resolution of bilateral trade negotiations, and reports about threats of retaliation in Thursday's

meeting with Seoul officials were untrue, Choe said. Solomon, in talks with Economic Planning Minister Yi Sung-yun, was said to have pressed for concessions on telecommunications, finance and various other markets. "Our officials indicated their support for freer world trade and successful conclusion of the multilateral Uruguay Round talks. We also emphasized that the agricultural market poses many domestic problems and needs consideration and understanding from the U.S. side," Choe told reporters.

"We explained to him (Solomon) that the so-called frugality drive in Korea, a source of U.S. discontent, is a private movement against extravagance and not intended to raise import barriers," Choe said. The two sides gave substantial consideration to the controversy, according to the minister.

"Korea and the United States maintain relations that are closer than ever, based on rapid changes on the international scene," he said. "Suggestions that Korea-U.S. ties are worsening are not favorable to future bilateral relations."

The government will pursue a Korea-Soviet summit this year if Moscow makes concrete offers, but there have been no detailed discussions or decisions made on President No Tae-u's visit to the Soviet Union, Choe said.

Asked about Japanese press reports that Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu will soon visit Seoul, Choe similarly said no specifics had been set. "President No invited the Japanese premier during his Tokyo visit in May, and Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun also extended the invitation while in Japan for Emperor Akihito's enthronement. He (Kaifu) did say he will come to Seoul in the near future, but no dates have yet been set," Choe said.

First Steps for Armed Forces Operational Control

SK1611092390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0801 GMT 16 Nov 90

[By Kim Hung-suk]

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 16 (YONHAP)—South Korea, in the security consultative meeting [SCM] with the United States, took the first step toward retrieving long-lost operational control of its armed forces, which a U.S.-educated president handed to the United Nations Command (UNC) 40 years ago.

It is obvious Seoul will have to pay a high price if it wants command of the ground forces under the Korean-U.S. Combined Forces Command, which controls the entire South Korean military, and the U.N. Command Military Armistice Commission to pass from American generals before the end of 1992, but money seems not to matter despite the nation's mounting economic woes.

President Syngman Rhee's transfer of operational control over his nation's armed forces in July 1950, shortly after the outbreak of the Korean war, kindled a nationwide protest even in time of war and the deep wound to Korean pride remains unhealed for all the lapse of time.

In May 1980, when Gen. Chon Tu-hwan ordered the Army to put down an uprising in the city of Kwangju, the U.S. Administration came under immediate fire because it was widely believed that the Combined Forces Command had either given tacit approval or intentionally overlooked the incident.

Voices calling for the return of operational control have been mounting in recent years and the government formed the joint chiefs of staff last month to prepare for the take-over. North Korea is likely to take issue with a South Korean replacing an American officer as head of the U.N. delegation to the Military Armistice Commission (MAC), but some experts in inter-Korean affairs say the commission may eventually serve as another channel for South-North dialogue.

The United States was all too well aware of Seoul's yearning for control and used the just-adjourned SCM to ask for a fourfold increase in Korea's share of maintaining American forces in Korea to 293 million dollars next year. Several rounds of working-level negotiations between the allies, which signed a mutual defense treaty in 1954, brought the figure down to 150 million dollars.

Korean defense officials say Seoul's share of the defense burden will be 600 million dollars next year if expenditures on real estate, manpower and operations support are taken into account. The two nations agreed that the amount of defense sharing for 1992 and later will be set by a joint working-level committee comprising policy planning officers from the Defense Ministry and the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command.

The defense burden may also rise after Korea signs the Wartime Host Nation's Support (WHNS) Agreement with the United States, as agreed in the SCM. Under the agreement, the United States will send combat forces to Korea in times of emergency and Korea will provide all the ammunition, equipment and other needed support.

Another important aspect of the 22nd SCM is that it produced substantial discussions instead of rhetorical confirmation of a "blood-forged" alliance, while affirming the time-honored joint security commitment to stability on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia.

The annual SCM is expected to be more businesslike in the future as Korea will increasingly seek to build up its own defense capability amid the phased withdrawal of the American troops.

It was agreed to strengthen the early warning system and to endeavor to enhance Korea's intelligence gathering capability, and these agreements might be linked to Seoul's purchase of costly airborne warning and control system (AWACS) aircraft and reconnaissance planes.

Sharing the need for close consultation to smoothly implement joint coproduction plans, the two sides

signed the second amendment to the self-propelled howitzer coproduction memorandum of understanding, extending the coproduction period two years until 1995.

Korea To Explain Frugality Drive to U.S.

SK1611054090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0232 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 16 (OANA-YONHAP)—The South Korean Government will respond to U.S. pressure to stop an alleged anti-consumption drive by explaining that it is not an anti-import campaign.

A working-level meeting Thursday to discuss the U.S. pressure concluded that the campaign to curb profligate consumption was aimed at creating a healthy social atmosphere to overcome serious economic difficulties, not at raising import barriers, a participant said. The meeting also discussed a five-year plan for adjusting customs duties, which may be raised in a working-level trade panel session in mid-December or the Korea-U.S. economic consultative meeting next January in Washington to settle pending trade issues.

Richard Solomon, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, voiced displeasure with Korea's "anti-consumption" drive in a meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Yi Sung-yun on Thursday.

Solomon charged the drive was diffusing Korea's efforts to open its market and said he regretted that the Korean media had carried negative stories on U.S. calls for more market opening. Yi was quoted as explaining to Solomon that Korea's policy on market opening remained unchanged and that the drive was led by private organizations and stemmed from an awareness of the rapid rise in overconsumption and slowdown in the economy, and was not aimed at imports.

Solomon called for concessions to the United States in the opening of financial and telecommunications markets, intellectual property rights and foreign investment in Korea, a Korean official said. Solomon also warned that bilateral trade friction might recur if the Uruguay Round of multilateral negotiations on agriculture failed, he said.

Solomon's trip to Seoul, where he also met with Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung and Presidential Aide for Diplomacy and Security Kim Chong-hwi, was seen as part of a series of U.S. efforts to press the Korean Government to ease alleged trade barriers.

The American Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Korea, in addition to pressure to cancel the frugality drive, asked for more commercials on Korean television to help U.S. ad agencies. The U.S. moves have drawn sharp criticism in the Korean media, which denounced them as interference in internal affairs.

U.S. Urged Not To Push Financial Market Opening

SK1511123690 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 13 Nov 90 p 2

[Editorial: "Difference in Views on Financial Policies Between Korea and the United States"]

[Text] The U.S. pressures to open our domestic markets by threatening to retaliate attract our attention because the United States now demands that American and Korean banks be "treated the same way." The United States demands that the U.S. banks—which began operating in Korea on a massive scale as a result of the persistent threat that the United States would retaliate if Korea did not open its financial markets—be treated the same way Korean banks are treated.

When the second Korea-U.S. financial policy meeting ended, Assistant U.S. Treasury Secretary Charles Dallara, who attended the meeting as senior delegate of the U.S. side, said, "If Korea does not make progress in liberalizing foreign-currency markets and does not ease its restrictions on foreign banks operating in Korea, the United States may retaliate against Korea." The United States has been pressuring Korea for a long time, and it is more and more strongly pressuring us as time goes by.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Korea recently made interventionist remarks, tersely describing the anticonsumerism campaign, which has been expanding into a pan-national movement, as a measure to restrict imports. Following this, the U.S. Treasury Department demands that U.S. banks operating in Korea be treated the same way as Korean banks are treated. This leads us to worry that the U.S. pressures which have built up may have finally reached a limit which is not acceptable to the Korean Government.

It has been learned that during the Korean-U.S. financial policy meeting, our side made major concessions and that, as a result, Korean banks strongly oppose these concessions, saying, "We have let the United States banks take over our home turf."

Sometime next year, foreign banks will be allowed to do unspecified trust business, in addition to specified trust business; to increase their capital, and to install electronic bank teller machines.

Our government has accepted U.S. demands over and over again. What the U.S. side calls "discriminatory practices" have been reduced. However, preferential treatment given to foreign banks remains. We think it a correct procedure for the U.S. side to abandon the preferential treatment which foreign banks receive in Korea before demanding that foreign banks be treated the same way Korean banks are treated.

Just like local banks, foreign banks must lend money to businesses if required by government policies and must not be excluded from taking up insolvent loans. Also, foreign banks must not be allowed to accept deposits from businesses on conditions that they will make loans

to those business. Local banks are not allowed to do so. The foreign banks must not be guaranteed fixed earnings rates for their exchange transactions (selling foreign currency on conditions of repurchase). Without mentioning preferential treatment which it receives, the United States is talking about what it thinks are discriminatory practices. This is like seeking its own interests.

Moreover, the Uruguay Round of negotiations over finance and services is under way. It is clear that if these multilateral negotiations are successfully concluded, all the GATT members will abolish their discriminatory practices. At such a time, the United States convened a meeting called a financial policy meeting and pressured us. This means that the United States itself has deviated from the correct road of multilateral negotiations. This, too, appears to be trying to enforce the "logic of the powerful" in bilateral negotiations, a practice that the powerful countries have frequently resorted to.

As we have pointed out on numerous occasions, if the "tyranny of the powerful" continues to prevail, the friendly relations between Korea and the United States, which have been solid, will sour. Economically speaking, it is a correct attitude for the U.S. side to consider discriminatory practices and preferential treatment at the same time. Also, we hope that the U.S. side will refrain from referring to the overconsumption issue, an item not on the agenda, at a financial policy meeting. Waves of attack must have their limit. This is because concessions have their limit, too.

Soviet Envoy Arrives; Brings Invitation To No

SK1611093790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0900 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 16 (OANA-YONHAP)—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev has written to South Korean President No Tae-u to say he will invite No to Moscow, Vadim Medvedev, an aide to Gorbachev, said on arrival at Kimpo International Airport Friday. Giving the first official confirmation of a report that No will visit Moscow, the Presidential Council member said, "I will convey the personal letter to No on Saturday."

Medvedev declined to elaborate on when the invitation would be made or what else Gorbachev said in the letter. Asked the purpose of his visit, Medvedev said it was to discuss economic cooperation, including the joint development of natural gas in the Soviet Far Eastern region of Yakutsk, and "no problem exists in the two nation's economic cooperation."

The Soviet official, the highest ranking visitor since the normalization of the Seoul-Moscow relations in September, also said the two nations would jointly develop high scientific technologies for mutual profit and that the present meager binational trade and investment would greatly increase in the near future. Further explaining about the natural gas development, he said that installation of gas pipelines through North Korea was possible and that the Soviet Union supported it not only for

economic reasons but also for a political reason—to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula.

Moscow saw the occasion of the visit of his delegation as a good chance to expand economic cooperation with Korea, he said.

Complete List of Soviet Delegates to Seoul Named *SK1611033490 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD (Supplement) in English 16 Nov 90 p 1*

[Text] Headed by V.A. Medvedev, a member of the Soviet Presidential Council, a high-powered USSR delegation including 14 members arrives today at Kimpo International Airport for its eight-day sojourn.

After it has a press conference upon arrival, some representatives from the Soviet delegation will pay their courtesy call to such government ministries as the Economic Planning Board (EPB), the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Science and Technology on Nov. 17.

The delegation will make an industrial tour to Ulsan for two days between Nov. 18 and 19.

On Nov. 20, it will visit the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST).

During their stay, they will take part in an international seminar program which will be held at Press Center, Seoul until Nov. 21, starting from Nov. 20.

Chances for special consultation will be available on Nov. 22, along with a special lecture program to be held at Seoul National University.

Before it departs on Nov. 23, the delegation will hold a press conference with reporters at home.

List of USSR delegation

List of USSR delegation	
Leader	
V.A. Medvedev	Member of the Soviet Presidential Council
Delegates	
A.I. Milyukov	Director of Department of Social and Economic Analysis, Office of the President of the USSR
A.M. Prokhorov	Academician
	Secretary, Department of General Physics of USSR Academy of Science
	President-elect of Russian Academy of Science
	Nobel Prize Winner
M.G. Kruglov	Vice chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology
B.E. Paton	Academician
	President of Ukrainian Academy of Science
	Director, Institute of Welding, Kiev
Y.I. Tychkov	Deputy minister of Atomic Industry
O.K. Rybakov	Advisor, USSR President Staff

N.V. Novikov	Academician
	Director, Institute of Superhard Materials, Kiev
M.L. Alexandrov	Director of Concern "Scientific Instruments"
G.B. Yelyakov	Director of Pacific Institute of Biogranic Chemistry
G.D. Toloraya	Executive secretary
	USSR-Korea Economic Cooperation Council
Ryu Hak-ku	Head of Korean Studies Group, IMEMO
A.R. Minayev	Russian-Korean interpreter
	The Foreign Ministry of USSR
E.N. Ilyina	Russian-English interpreter
E.A. Sitnikov	Security officer

Seoul, Moscow To Initiate Tax Discussions

SK1611033890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0132 GMT
16 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 16 (YONHAP)—Soviet and South Korean tax officials will meet in Seoul Nov. 19-23 to conclude an agreement on avoidance of double taxation, the Finance Ministry said Friday.

Kim Yong-chin, assistant finance minister for tax, will head the Korean delegation, and Vladimir Rodyushkin [name as received], deputy finance minister, leads the Soviet mission, which is due to arrive Friday afternoon, the ministry said.

Under the proposed pact, the two nations will cooperate in tax matters and will guarantee equal treatment of each other's companies in taxation.

Soviet Republic's President To Visit Seoul

SK1611083790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0712 GMT
16 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 16 (OANA-YONHAP)—Nursultan Nazarbayev, president of the Kazakhstan Republic, will visit South Korea from Nov. 23 for eight days as a guest of the government, the Foreign Ministry announced Friday.

During his stay until Nov. 30, Nazarbayev will meet with high-ranking Korean officials, including Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung, to discuss ways to promote cooperative relations between Korea and the constituent Soviet Republic, it said.

He will visit Taegu, the third largest city in Korea, to sign a sister-city relationship with Alma-ata, the Kazakh capital, and is expected to tour major industrial complexes.

Kazakhstan, the second largest Soviet republic in land mass and the third largest in population, is home to over 100,000 ethnic Koreans. It has the second largest economy of the 15 republics.

South Korea and the Soviet Union established full diplomatic ties on Sept. 30.

North Reportedly Would Allow Pipeline to USSR

SK1611064990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0218 GMT
16 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 16 (YONHAP)—A gas pipeline could be built from the Soviet Union to South Korea via North Korea in a few years as the three nations have expressed support for the idea, Hyundai business group founder Chong Chu-yong said Thursday. Chong said the president of the Soviet state-run gas company had told him that, according to the North Korean ambassador to Moscow, Pyongyang was in favor of allowing the pipeline to run through its territory into South Korea.

Chong, speaking on arrival at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport after a trip to the Soviet Union, said President No Tae-u recently expressed his backing for the project to a high-ranking Soviet energy official.

He said President Mikhail Gorbachev supported cooperation among the Soviet Union, North Korea and South Korea.

The Korean tycoon met with Gorbachev on Nov. 5 in his capacity as president of the Korea-Soviet Economic Cooperation Association to discuss ways to expand economic relations. The boss of the Hyundai group is pushing for construction of a 1,000-kilometer pipeline carrying Soviet gas from the port of Vladivostok to South Korea, which has no gas of its own. Chong told reporters he had signed an agreement with the Kalmyk Autonomous Republic on the Caspian Sea to develop an oilfield. Hyundai will send a survey team in December to estimate the oil deposits, Chong said.

Soviet Official on Economic Ties With North

SK1611044990 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 16 Nov 90 p 2

[Text] North Korea's debt to the Soviet Union amounts to some \$3,947 million (2,234 million rubles) now. This has become a most complex pending issue between the two countries, Alexander Trotimov [as published], Soviet trade representative in Pyongyang, has said.

According to the Naewoe Press published in Seoul, Trotimov, in a commentary at the Soviet government paper Izvestia Wednesday, said that bilateral trade relations between the two countries are facing a pile of unsettled problems.

The Soviet attributed the problems mainly to North Korea's failure to supply goods to Soviet enterprises in time despite the agreements on trade and payments exchanged between the two countries every year.

The failure has caused enormous troubles to the Soviet enterprises, he said.

Trotimov expected the hard currency trade, which will substitute the present barter system from next year, to bring about a fundamental change in trade between Pyongyang and Moscow.

He said two-way trade between the two countries amounted to some \$2,650 million (1.5 billion rubles) last year and is expected to remain the same level this year.

The trade with the Soviet Union is about a half of North Korea's total trade volume, the Soviet said, adding that North Korea is totally dependent upon the Soviet Union for oil and other fuel imports.

Daewoo Signs Contract With USSR Institute

*SK1611045690 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 16 Nov 90 p 6*

[Text] Daewoo Corp., flagship company of Daewoo Business Group, has concluded a joint-venture contract for co-development of frontier technology with Ioffe Physicotechnical Institute [as published] of the Soviet Union.

The new Korea-Soviet joint venture firm, temporarily titled "Ioffe and Dewoo Technology," will start the commercialization of such up-to-date technology as opto-electronics and blue light emitting diode, applied to various industrial products.

Daewoo and Ioffe will share the initial capitalization of \$300,000 in a 50-50 ratio and will continue to increase the capital in keeping with the new firm's business progress, Daewoo officials said.

The Soviet technology institute, the officials said, is the country's most prestigious research organ with 10 members of the Academy of Science, 195 faculty staff and 700 doctorate-level fellow researchers.

Yun Yong-sok, Daewoo Corp.'s president, and Zhores I. Alferov, director of the Soviet institute, signed the tie-up business contract No. 3.

Meeting on Koreans' Status in Japan Scheduled

*SK1411064690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0600 GMT
14 Nov 90*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 14 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and Japan will open talks in Seoul Nov. 19 on the legal status of Korean residents in Japan, a Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday. Kim Chung-ki, director-general of the ministry's Asian Bureau, and his Japanese counterpart, Sakutaro Danino, will head the two delegations, which will include officials from the Foreign, Justice and Education Ministries, the official said.

Seoul expects Tokyo to present a concrete plan to fulfil its pledges on abolishing or improving the so-called-four evil systems related to the legal status of Koreans in Japan, he said. Seoul will ask Tokyo to extend pledges on the legal status of third-generation Koreans to first- and second-generation Koreans, the official said. The pledges include abolishing fingerprinting and easing deportation and reentry regulations.

The talks will be followed by the annual foreign ministers' meeting in Seoul Nov. 26-27.

Fingerprinting is the thorniest issue concerning legal status, and Korea contends Japan must stop fingerprinting first- and second-generation Koreans as well as third-generation Koreans. The Japanese Government, according to press reports from Tokyo on Wednesday, intends to continue its practice of fingerprinting first- and second-generation Koreans despite its promise that it would seek alternative measures. The foreign ministers agreed in April to stop fingerprinting Koreans, seek an alternative for Koreans to alien registration cards and extend the re-entry period on their resident visas from two years to four or five years.

As for fingerprinting first-generation Koreans, the Japanese agreed to seek an alternative. They also agreed that first- and second-generation Koreans will face deportation only if they are convicted of an anti-state crime, the same treatment as that for third-generation Koreans.

Crackdown on Chinese Medicine Sales To Ease

*SK1211232790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0741 GMT
12 Nov 90*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)—The government has decided to ease its crackdown on street sales by visiting Korean residents in China of Chinese medicines because of fear over its impact on South Koreans' relations with the ethnic Korean community in China, a high-ranking government official said Monday.

Accordingly, current visitors will be allowed to sell their stocks of medicines before returning to China, the official said. But the customs authorities will employ tougher measures to restrain other travelers from taking excessively large amounts of traditional Chinese medicines into the nation in an effort to prevent recurrence of similar problems.

Hundreds of Koreans living in China were known to have brought in large amounts of such well-known medicines as wu huang qing xin wan (ox bezoar pill) in an effort to earn money.

Their rosy expectation was, however, baffled when a recent scientific survey here found some of the Chinese medicines containing harmful heavy metals and local black marketeers refused to deal with travelers from China. The traveler began going directly to the consumer by selling on the street, inviting the police crackdown.

"The government move to loosen its initial policy came out of fear the crackdown may provoke unnecessary friction with the China as well as regrets among Koreans living in China," said the official, who wished to be anonymous.

Seoul Seeking Accords With Greece by Year-End

*SK1611014390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0035 GMT
16 Nov 90*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 16 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Greece will seek accords on science, technology and

aviation cooperation and on abolishing double taxation by the year-end, Economic Planning Minister Yi Sung-yun and Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis agreed in talks Thursday.

They also agreed to exchange trade missions this year to boost sagging bilateral trade activities, Economic Planning Board officials said Friday.

Korean imports of Greek tobacco and marble have been declining while shipbuilding orders from Greece are also on the slide. Yi and Mitsotakis agreed that special attention will be given to these two sectors in future trade.

Korea-Greece trade has steadily dwindled from a peak of 450 million U.S. dollars in 1985. Total trade in January-September this year was 121 million dollars, 94 million dollars in exports and 27 million dollars in imports from Greece.

Romanian Sports Minister Tours Olympic Facility

SK1311083690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0735 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov 13 (YONHAP)—Mun Tae-kap, chairman of the Seoul Olympic Sports Promotion Foundation, accompanied Romanian Youth and Sports Minister Niculescu-Duvaz on a tour of Olympic games facilities Tuesday.

Duvaz, in Seoul for a five-day visit from Monday, is meeting with the sports minister and officials. South Korea and Romania have a sports exchange agreement.

No, Goncz Agree To Promote Economic Ties

SK1611070190 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Nov 90 p 1, 4

[Text] President No Tae-u and Hungarian President Arpad Goncz announced yesterday the two countries have agreed to conclude a visa-exemption agreement at an early date. After a summit at Chongwadae, No and Goncz said they also agreed to push for more active business joint ventures and economic cooperation between the two countries. Each president read a statement before reporters at the Chongwadae press center.

Goncz arrived in Seoul Wednesday for a four-day state visit. He flew from Tokyo where he attended the enthronement of Japanese Emperor Akihito.

"We recognized with satisfaction the rapid development of cooperative relations, in less than two years, in a variety of areas, including diplomatic, economic and cultural cooperation," No said in his statement.

Seoul and Budapest set up diplomatic ties in February 1989. Goncz's visit reciprocates No's trip to Budapest in November 1989. The two sides have agreed to actively share developmental experience and expertise and to encourage continued expansion of trade and economic cooperation, No said.

He noted he has expressed particular interest in developing closer cooperation in such fields as construction, communications and science and technology.

Goncz said, "I am convinced that my present visit and our personal talks will open new vistas in our relations based on full confidence, mutual understanding and mutual respect for each other's interests."

The two sides will begin talks on the early conclusion of an agreement on the full abolition of visas for travel by citizens of both countries, the Hungarian leader said.

"Also, in the economic field of great importance to us, we have experienced a great measure of willingness in respect to our concrete proposals for the development of relations," he stated.

The two leaders said they also conferred about the international situation, with particular reference to Europe and Northeast Asia.

"I have explained to President Goncz our realistic policies to remove cold war confrontation from the Korean peninsula and to bring about reconciliation and peaceful unification in Korea," No said, "I would like to express my appreciation for the support and understanding President Goncz has indicated."

No highly evaluated Hungary for playing a pioneering role in removing the East-West barrier and bringing forth a new reconciliation and cooperation throughout the world.

He also hailed the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries as a "momentous decision that set world history on a new path."

Briefing the results of the summit to reporters, presidential spokesman Yi Su-chung said Goncz expressed his support for Seoul's peaceful unification policy and its bid for full U.N. membership.

The Hungarian leader also made his position clear that North Korea should allow international on-site inspection of its nuclear facilities.

Goncz requested that Korea provide all the bank loans it promised to offer to Hungary, by the first half of next year, the spokesman said. Of \$250 million in bank loans Korea promised to provide over a four-year period from 1989, \$165 million has been extended to Hungary.

After the summit, Goncz attended a luncheon hosted by Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun in his honor at Kang's official residence. He placed a wreath at the National Cemetery after the luncheon, and paid a courtesy call on National Assembly Speaker Pak Chun-kyu. He attended a state dinner No hosted at the Chongwadae guest house in the evening.

Goncz will inspect some industrial facilities today. He will leave Seoul tomorrow after giving a press conference.

Energy Minister Comments on Oil Crisis

SK1511072090 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
(Supplement) in English 15 Nov 90 p 1

[Excerpts] Minister of Energy and Resources Yi Hui-il said in the '90 energy conservation rally Tuesday that this year's event carries particular significance as it takes place amid the growing consciousness of another oil shock built up in the wake of the Persian Gulf crisis. [passage omitted]

Korea has already experienced the enormous adverse effects the high oil prices have had not only on the nation's economy but also on all sectors of society in the past two oil shocks.

The government, although trying its best to stabilize the domestic oil prices such as through drawing from its price stabilization fund, will have to readjust the prices upward in the near future.

The government has focused its energy policy goal on establishing enough stockpiles, diversifying import sources, developing overseas resources expanding the use of alternative sources, and consistent promotion of conservation.

As a result, the country's capability to cope with an energy crisis has sharply improved than those of first and second oil shocks, Yi [sentence as published] said. [passage omitted]

Facing the grave situation, the government plans to come up with new policy set suited for coping with high oil price era. Most important will be the people's acute awareness of energy saving and their actual conservation.

Only when the people voluntarily take part in the conservation campaign out of recognition that saving is producing, this resource-poor country will be able to overcome possible energy crisis.

Minister Yi attaches great significance to the rally as an occasion to renew our resolve to conserve energy and, in this regard, would like to ask for positive participation and cooperation from those attending in this event. [passage omitted]

IPECK Role in Trade Control To Decline

SK1511072890 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
15 Nov 90 p 8

[By Staff Reporter: Chae Hui-muk]

[Text] The International Private Economic Council of Korea (IPECK) will play a role as a surveyor and provider of market information for socialist nations from next year, a move away from its current role as outlet for economic cooperation with those countries.

The change in the IPECK's function is mainly due to a wind-up of efforts to normalize diplomatic relations with

key socialist nations such as the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Mongolia.

The initial aim of the council, which was established in October, 1988 under the initiative of the Economic Planning Board, was to review the feasibility of economic exchanges by domestic enterprises with socialist nations and discourage possible overcompetition among local firms.

But successive establishment of official ties with those countries rapidly has weakened the function of the council, which business were forced to fund in return for access to necessary information.

Now, there are only six socialist nations without diplomatic ties with Korea—China, Vietnam, Albania, Cuba, Laos and Cambodia. Except China, which is also expected to normalize ties with Korea in the near future, Korean business have been little interested in the other countries.

Consequently, business funding the council have strongly opposed the continued operation of the council, regarding it as redundant for their economic activities in socialist nations.

In fact, Chong Chu-yong, founder and honorary chairman of Hyundai business group, insisted that economic cooperation business with the Soviet Union should be undertaken by the Federation of Korea Industries (FKI) for reasons of efficiency when Hyundai tapped the feasibility of development in the Soviet Union.

Now, the IPECK cannot intervene in businesses' activities in the Soviet Union due to normalization of diplomatic relations.

The IPECK has been operating private economic councils with the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria. But other private economic councils are operated by other organizations such as the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI), the FKI and the Korean Foreign Trade Association.

An official of the Economic Planning Board said the economic councils with socialist nations will be transferred to other existing organizations so that the IPECK can engage in surveys of socialist markets to provide substantial market information to businesses.

But there is one problem although the function will be changed. The problem is that the government will have to provide a huge amount of funds from the budget to the private organization.

The government has set aside 1.42 billion won for IPECK from next year's state budget as businesses are expected to refuse to subscribe money.

Originally, businesses rejected the establishment of the body out of the view it would not be useful to them, but accepted the government's proposal to provide funds due to pressure of the EPB.

A businessman maintained that the survey function of the IPECK for socialist markets will overlap with that of existing research institutes such as the Korea Institute for Economics and Technology (KIET) and the Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP).

In this connection, Kim Sun-ok, director general of the EPB, said more information would be collected for businesses through competition. "If circumstances change again, the IPECK can change to another form," he averred.

As a result, the IPECK, which created controversy at the time of its foundation, is expected to be merged with other research institutes or disbanded in the future.

Democratic Party Leader Yi Ki-taek Resigns

SK1611053090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0506 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 16 (YONHAP)—Rep. Yi Ki-taek announced his resignation as head of the splinter Democratic Party (DP) Friday, saying he was responsible for the failure of attempts to merge his party with Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) to strengthen the opposition.

Yi said he and the seven other lawmakers from the party would not retract their resignations from the National Assembly because nothing had changed on the political front since they decided to quit in July.

He called for dissolution of the 299-seat Assembly, controlled by President No Tae-u's Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) with 218 seats, and early general elections "to overcome the crisis facing the nation."

The PPD, DP and a dissident group tried to form an integrated opposition party but were waylaid by differences over the type of leadership of the party and their shares of control.

All 70 PPD lawmakers also submitted their resignations from the Assembly in July to protest the DLP's unilateral passage of controversial bills and have refused to return unless certain demands, including renunciation of moves to adopt a parliamentary cabinet system, are met.

The DP leader said he thought the DLP still wanted to adopt a cabinet system as there had been no open declaration and "for opposition legislators to return to their seats in the current circumstances would be in the best interests of the one-party dictatorial regime."

Yi said, "With my resignation from the DP presidency, I am convinced that our party will overcome the confusion of this transitional period and bring about another take-off..."

He also called on Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil to retire, branding them "anachronistic politicians engaged in senseless political strife, holding the people hostage to their presidential ambitions."

The DP, founded in May by members of Kim Yong-sam's party who refused to join the DLP, is expected to soon call a convention to elect a new president, a party official said.

Three DP lawmakers, advocating an immediate return to the Assembly because of mounting public criticism, threatened to leave the party. They are Kim Kwang-il, Chang sok-hwa and Ho Tak.

Annual Auto Output Reaches 2 Million Vehicles

SK1611084690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0639 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 16 (YONHAP)—The combined annual production capacity of Korea's five automakers reached 2 million vehicles a year Friday, when KIA Motor Co. opened a 150,000-car factory in Asan Bay south of the capital.

Hyundai Motor Co., the largest of the five, has an annual capacity of 1.02 million vehicles, followed by Kia with 500,000 and Daewoo Motor Co. with 446,000. Hyundai has three factories in Ulsan, an industrial port on the southeast coast, with an annual capacity of 300,000 cars. Asia Motor Co. is fourth with a capacity of 84,000 vehicles and Ssangyong Motor Co. trails with 40,000.

Meanwhile, domestic sales of the five companies are expected to surpass 1 million vehicles this year for the first time thanks to fierce sales promotion by carmakers Hyundai, Daewoo and KIA and increased production of commercial vehicles by Asia and Ssangyong.

The companies sold 700,193 units on the domestic market in the first three quarters and hope to sell 316,465 more for a total of 1,016,658 vehicles this year, up 33.3 percent from 1989's 762,959.

Farmers Demand Higher Rice Prices, Oppose Talks

SK1411012090 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Nov 90 p 3

[Text] Demanding higher rice prices and opposing the government's stands in Uruguay Round negotiations, an increasing number of farmers are engaged in protest actions across the nation.

Some radical farmers have set fire to heaps of rice bags as a show of protest against the government plan not to raise this year's rice price more than 10 percent. They also urged the government to purchase all of the farmers want to sell.

Farmers held rallies denouncing the government's plan to liberalize imports of foreign farm products, alleging

that the government has been yielding too much to pressure from foreign countries such as the United States.

In Changhung, Chollanamto, even senior higher school students have attempted to join the farmers' protest movement. Some 800 freshmen and sophomores of Changhung High School boycotted classes at around 2 p.m. Monday to participate in a farmers' protest rally in front of the county office. They staged a sit-in protest on the campus as teachers prevented them from slipping out of the school.

About 1,000 farmers in Koksong and Hwasun, Chollanamto, staged demonstrations at marketplaces, yesterday morning, demanding the government guarantee high rice prices. Farmers pledged that they will not sell their products to the government if the purchase price offered is too low.

Nearly 500 protesting farmers occupied a portion of the four-lane Kwangju-Mokpo highway for 40 minutes, after holding a rally at Naju Catholic Church at 11:40 a.m. Monday. They set ablaze three bags of rice after dousing them with kerosene.

More than 5,000 farmers held protest rallies in Kwangju, Kwangsan, Posong, Kohung, Changsong, Tamyang, Muan and other counties in Chollanamto Monday and yesterday. In Chollapukto, the nation's largest granary, thousands of farmers staged demonstrations opposing the Uruguay Round negotiations and the government-planned rice price increase Monday and yesterday.

Some 400 farmers, including 36 chiefs of "ri," the lowest local administrative unit, huddled at Kochang Gym Monday noon to adopt a resolution saying that they will refuse to sell rice they have harvested this fall until the government changes its low-price rice purchase policy. After the rally, they marched to the bus terminal at Kochang-up, chanting anti-government and anti-Uruguay Round slogans.

About 300 farmers of Chongup, driving 50 tractors, held a demonstration on the streets of the township in the heart of the rice-growing region. In Chungchong provinces, hundreds of farmers also staged rallies over the two days demanding higher government rice-purchase prices and withdrawal from the Uruguay Round negotiations.

Europe, East Bloc Drawing Investors Away

SK1411075290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0613 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 14 (OANA-YONHAP)—New economic opportunities in the European Community and democratizing East bloc are drawing investors away from South Korea, according to a report released Wednesday. A Finance Ministry report on foreign investment in Korea said foreign investment has declined about 3 percent a year from 363 investments in

1987 because of a shift in preference away from capital and human resource-based sectors to technology.

Rising pay standards, sporadic labor strife and drooping economic indicators are also chasing away investors, it said, advising Korea to offer more attractive investment opportunities by bringing in advanced technology. It said 7.7 billion U.S. dollars in 3,298 projects entered the country between the first foreign investment in 1962 and the end of September. Most of the money was put into textile, clothing, electronic and petroleum businesses in the 1960s and then went to machinery, chemical engineering and service industries such as hotels, the report said.

The downturn in foreign investment became especially sharp from 1986, when domestic firms became strong enough to finance their own investments without overseas loans, further dampening the investment mood, according to the report. Korean firms in the past chose to draw investment rather than borrow from abroad, despite the disadvantage of losing control of the company, because they disliked paying 7 percent to 10 percent interest on overseas loans, the report said.

Investors are now seeking new opportunities in untapped areas such as the European Community and East bloc countries that are trying to open up economically. It said 19 companies left Korea in 1988, increasing to 28 in 1989 and 30 during January-September. More than half (57.3 percent) of the closures were due to worsening management conditions and another 19.5 percent to financial difficulties of the head office. Only 12.2 percent found local owners.

Steel Exports Down 1.2 Percent From 1989

SK1511074790 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Nov 90 p 8

[Text] The country's steel industry, once the prime engine of Korea's export growth, is experiencing a slowdown in exports this year and is in need of various assistance programs, the Korea Foreign Trade Association (KFTA) said yesterday.

Structural weaknesses in exports and production of steel products, coupled with a lack of ability to develop new technology, have led to the slowdown in exports of steel products, the nation's main foreign trade group said.

As a result of this sluggishness, Korean exports of steel products stood at \$2,925 million at the end of September, down 1.2 percent from the same period of last year.

During the period, Korea registered a deficit of \$45 million in trade of steel products, compared with surpluses of \$857 million in 1988 and \$302 million in 1989.

The international competitiveness of Korean steel products has been eroded much in recent years due to rising wages, currency appreciation, an economic recession abroad and higher oil prices, KFTA said.

Korea's steel exports, in particular, were hit hardest in Japan, which has been the largest market for Korean products traditionally. Korea's steel exports to Japan in the first eight months of this year fell 11.5 percent to \$919 million.

Despite improvements in labor productivity over the past years, the price competitive edge of Korean steel products over Japanese goods has been narrowed greatly due to rising wages, labor unrest and the yen's weakness early this year, KFTA said.

Steep wage increases in recent years have resulted in a gradual rise in labor costs in Korea while the Japanese steel industry has cut its own labor costs sharply thanks to rationalized management.

In respect of technical standards in specialty steel, Korea is still inferior to industrialized nations, KFTA officials said.

Korea's ability to develop new technology, a barometer of a country's future technical development, remains at a low level, compared with that of Japan.

In order to cope with these difficulties, Korean steel manufacturers will have to shift their sights to the export promotion of high value-added products such as specially steel, according to KFTA.

In 1988 the portion of speciality steel exports in Korea's total steel shipments stood at only 1.2 percent while Japan's speciality steel share accounted for 13.1 percent.

KFTA demanded that export industries be given the priority in supplies of crude steel and investment in research and development be expanded to a great extent.

Korean Trade Commission To Be Strengthened

SK1611043090 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Nov 90 p 7

[Text] The role of the Korean Trade Commission will be strengthened in order to cope with a new world trade order after the conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

The government plans to increase the manpower of the commission in a bid to enhance its investigation of damage to domestic industries due to unfair trade practices by foreign companies.

The commission, a wing of the Trade-Industry Ministry, was set up in 1987 and modelled after the International Trade Commission of the United States to crack down on unfair trade practices by domestic and foreign industries.

The commission held a meeting with business and trade experts at the Korea World Trade Center yesterday to discuss ways to strengthen its role of protecting domestic industries from increasing imports.

The participants said that the commission should develop new methods to rescue domestic enterprises from the expansion of imports after the conclusion of the Uruguay Round negotiations.

The Uruguay Round talks, which are scheduled to terminate by the end of this year, are aimed at creating a new world trade order which is fairer and broader than the current one.

The negotiations primarily seek to include agricultural and fisheries products, services and intellectual property rights in global merchandise trade as stipulated by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The participants in the meeting said that the conclusion of the Uruguay Round talks would further increase imports as the government will be forced to expand concessional tariff benefits.

October Petroleum Imports Over Contracted Amount

SK1611054190 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Nov 90 p 9

[Text] The October shipments of Korea-bound crude oil amounting to 26,797,000 barrels, up 7 percent from original contract volume of 25,109,000 bbl., have been completed by Saudi Arabia and 11 other suppliers.

The additional shipments pushed up local oil refineries' commercial stockpile to 8,161,000 bbl., which added by the government's inventory of 38,500,000 bbl., is enough to meet the country's demand for 111 days, the Ministry of Energy and Resources said yesterday.

The shipment price for October averaged \$31.75 a barrel, to affect actual import price when they arrive here in November, officials said.

The supply portion of the Middle East rose 4 percent from 74.3 percent in September to 78.3 percent of the total, while that of Southeast Asia fell from 20.4 percent to 17.6 percent.

The long-term contract purchase since the outbreak of the Mideast crisis amounted to 702,000 barrels per day, or 76.6 percent of the estimated demand. The 175,000 BPD increase in contractual imports from Saudi Arabia, has offset the stoppage of 75,000 BPD from Iraq and Kuwait to increase the overall contractual purchase, they said.

Saudi Arabia topped the list of foreign crude suppliers to Korea for the second consecutive month with 36.8 percent of the total, followed by Oman (17.2 percent), in the month, the officials said.

Burma

Delegation Signs Aviation Agreement With Laos

BK1511153190 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 15 Nov 90

[Text] Delegations from the Union of Myanmar [Burma] and the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] held talks for signing an aviation agreement at the Bogyoke Hall at the Yangon [Rangoon] International Airport on 8 and 9 November.

The Myanmar delegation was led by U Tin Ohn, director general of the Air Transport Department of the Ministry of Transport and Communications. The other members were U Chit Than, managing director of the Myanmar Airline; U Zaw Win, general manager of the Myanmar Airline; U Kyaw Win, director of the Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Dr. Tun Shin, attorney, grade one, of the Office of the Attorney General.

The Lao delegation was led by Mr. (Tanwe Thanit), director general of the Department of Aviation. The other members were Mr. (Taka Santabaw), deputy manager of the national airports; Mr. (Bunsara Sutsekdon), senior aviation official; and Mr. (Veng Saysana), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Lao Embassy.

The draft of the aviation agreement was signed by U Tin Ohn, director general of the Aviation Department and Mr. (Tanwe Thanit), director general of the Department of Aviation on 9 November 1990. The LPDR is the 37th country to sign an aviation agreement with the Union of Myanmar.

Two Monks Charged With Drunkenness, Assault

BK1311124990 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Text] To perpetuate the Buddhist sasana, counterfeit monks involved in activities degrading to the Buddhist sasana have been removed. On 8 November 1990 two monks who were drunk and rowdy assaulted a senior monk, who tried to calm them. They were defrocked by senior abbots from the ward sangha mahanayaka committee, and the police department has opened a case against them.

The incident occurred as follows: On 8 November 1990 at 2145, U Larba alias U Seiktha, whose lay name is U Tin Hla, age 56 years, and U Rekhitha, whose lay name is U Hla, of Shwe Kama Damma Yeiktha monastery of Aung Yadana Road, Hlaing Township, were drunk and beating iron containers while behaving rowdily. U Withoktha of the same monastery requested that they stop the disturbances. U Larba alias U Seiktha, who was drunk, got angry and hit U Withoktha with a bottle and a sword, causing injury.

U Withoktha reported the matter to the Hlaing Township Police Department and opened a case against them.

When responsible personnel from the police department arrived to investigate the matter, the two monks were found drunk. The two monks were then defrocked by the senior abbot of Shwe Kama Damma Yeiktha Monastery and the chairman sangha of the ward sangha mahanayaka committee. The Hlaing Township Police Department has opened a case against the two monks.

Monk Found With Common-Law Wife Defrocked

BK1411081190 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Excerpt] A monk, who instead of pursuing religious duties outlined in the three aspects of Buddhism—Pariyatti [study of Buddhist scriptures], Patipatti [application of Buddhist scriptures], and Pariveda [realization of the truth in Buddha's teachings]—has instead been residing with a woman as man and wife and earning a living in an immoral way. He was discovered thanks to the information provided by the people who wish to perpetuate, purify, and propagate the religion.

Accordingly, on 12 November the monk was defrocked by senior abbots while charges were also filed against him by the People's Police Force.

The former monk is U Min Aung, 57, who goes under the name of Reverend U Pannawuntha at Thittawakayon Monastery in Tadaphyu ward, south Dagon Myothit.

According to police investigations, he had been living with Daw Han Tin, alias Daw Han Kyi, 49, and had been supporting the woman with cash and kind.

It had been learned that the former monk had been collecting five kyat from each of the monks who stay at the monastery. Donated goods received by the monks are sold through Daw Han Tin and the money received was spent on drinking and gambling. [passage omitted]

Troops Launch Offensive Against Karen Rebels

BK1511041590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Nov 90 p 7

[Text] Tak—Burmese government forces have launched a dry-season offensive against Karen National Union [KNU] rebels along the Thai-Burmese border.

Sources said yesterday 700 Burmese troops from two battalions of the 33rd Infantry Division attacked Karen guerrillas at Yekyaw, opposite Wang Pha village in Mae Ramat district here on Saturday and Sunday.

Mortar shells paved the way for the Burmese troops to advance through the jungle to the battle zone. No reports of casualties on either side were available. But three Burmese soldiers were killed in a hit-and-run attack by Karen rebels around Mawpokay camp, opposite Mae Tan village in Tha Song Yang district here, sources said.

Burmese forces stepped up security measures on the Kawkaik-Myawaddy route in an effort to wipe out

guerrillas who may be sniping or trying to cut off the border route after attacking almost a dozen trucks and buses.

The government forces have used many porters from Pha An and Kawkareik to carry weapons and supplies to troops preparing to fight Karen rebels around Manerplaw, where the headquarters of the KNU is located.

Khun Sa Aide on Military Moves of Wa Group

*BK1511031190 Bangkok THE NATION in English
15 Nov 90 p A5*

[By Yindi Loetcharoenchok]

[Text] Despite high casualties on both sides in earlier battles, the contending forces of opium warlord Khun Sa's Mong Tai Army [MTA] and the United Wa State Party are set to renew their military engagements once the monsoon subsides.

The battles between the two Burmese ethnic groups have dragged on for over a year. They began with the southward migration of the former communist Wa army from its home territory in Burma's eastern Shan State with China to the northern Thai-Burmese border area, where the main bases of the MTA are located.

Khernsai Jaiyene, a close aide of Khun Sa and chief liaison officer of the Mong Tai Army, told THE NATION early this week that the new round of military offensives will resume, once the rainy season stops. He expected it to begin not later than December and said the engagement will be the final decisive war as both sides have already suffered high casualties and losses in previous battles. The Wa lost some 2,600 out of 6,400 men, while the MTA about 800, according to Khernsai. His claim, however, could not be independently verified.

Around November 1989, the two warring forces initially fought a no-win war in the area opposite Ban Arunothai in Chiang Mai's Chiang Dao District, but the Wa, which formed the hardcore fighting force of the now defunct Burma Communist Party, finally captured the location allegedly breaching a bilateral truce accord that both sides pull back their forces from the mountainous area. The area is one of the main routes for illegal cross-border smuggling of goods including opium and heroin.

Both parties maintain themselves primarily by collecting tax on these goods and protection fees and are believed to be deeply involved in narcotic activities. Khun Sa recently told THE NATION that his army did collect protection fees and taxes from drugs and other illegal goods such as gems and jade passing through territory under his control, but claimed that it is not involved in narcotic production or trafficking as internationally alleged.

Later, in February the two fighting forces clashed in the Doi Lang mountain range, which is also a disputed border area between Thailand and Burma. The area, which is opposite Thailand's Ban Tha Ton of Chiang

Mai's Mae Ai District, is also another strategic commercial and military post. The Doi Lang area is one of the four that the MTA southern military command controls.

Khernsai believed that peace negotiations could take place after the new offensive, and said the Mong Tai Army has approached the Wa several times during the past year for talks and a settlement, but the requests have gone unheeded. The last attempt was in October when some businessmen acting as emissaries of MTA contacted the Wa forces, he said. Khernsai quoted the Wa as saying that "they could not retreat now that they have already moved forward." Khernsai claimed that the Wa wanted to halt the operation, but that they were forced by circumstances and the Burmese military to continue with the fighting.

The Wa, one of the toughest of jungle fighters, was helped materially by Burmese officers of the present junta State Law and Order Restoration Council after it had revolted against and toppled hardline leaders of the Burma Communist Party in March 1989 following the same move by its communist brothers-in-arms, the Kokang race a month earlier, according to Khernsai. The two groups also denounced the communist ideology.

Since then both Kokang, an ethnic race of Chinese origin, and the Wa, which had seized an abundance of military hardware supplied by the Chinese from the defunct communist party, were lured by Rangoon junta to fight other ethnic races—the Wa against the Shan and the Kokang against the Kachin, according to Khernsai. He claimed that the Wa have begun to realize now that they were hoodwinked by the Burmese into fighting the battles for them. Once the Wa left their home area to do battle with the Shan, the Burmese forces moved in and took over. That left the Wa high and dry, and they cannot return home now, according to Khernsai.

"Most of the Wa forces were moved down from the Chinese-Burmese border area when they decided to set up their new bases in this northern Thai-Burmese border region. The tiger (the Wa) cannot return back to his cave now that it is overtaken by another tiger (the Burmese forces)," said Khernsai.

Currently, about 4,000 MTA forces under the command of Lt Col Yape Mong are controlling the Doi Lang area, and another 1,000 have been posted to an area close to Thailand's Ban Hin Taek in Chiang Rai's Mae Chan District, which could be another possible target for the Wa, he said, adding that the Wa chief, Chao Yi-Lai, is the commander of the Wa army in Doi Lang and Pao Yu Chang is the chief of staff.

Khernsai said he expected the Wa would pursue the new attacks on Doi Lang with its plentiful heavy military hardware as they are running short of small arms and ammunition.

Wa Radio Explains Clash With Loimaw Group

BK1511145990 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Wa State in Burmese 1145 GMT 15 Nov 90

["First part" of two-part "article" by the "commentator of the Voice of the People of Wa State"]

[Text] The real reason why, as a gesture of self-defense, the United Wa State Army [UWSA] reacted and attacked the Loimaw Force [belonging to Khun Sa]:

Presently, when commenting on the situation in the country or in announcing international news, reports about the battles between the UWSA and the Loimaw Force are being mentioned quite frequently. People in the know say the UWSA should teach a lesson to the Loimaw Force. We have also heard about the comments that the counterattack by the Wa State is just. However, those who do not know the truth say the Wa State is too militant and is trying to grab the territories that belong to the Loimaw group. We have been hearing this news.

It has therefore become our responsibility to help others differentiate between right and wrong. It has also become our duty to tell people the truth about the real reason why, as a gesture of self-defense, the UWSA had reacted and attacked the Loimaw Force, as well as the facts on the present developments. Through these gestures, we aim to make the people understand the truth and gain the sympathy of the majority.

From a historical point of view, there had been good, friendly relations and cooperation between us and the Loimaw Force since 1969—that was when the BCP [Burma Communist Party] was providing the leadership. There was also a greater support for each other in moral as well as material terms then. The relations gradually diminished later, however.

On 17 April 1989, the United Wa State Party was founded in our Wa State. It is to oppose war while achieving peace without fail; oppose division while achieving unity without fail; and oppose dictatorship while achieving democracy without fail. At the same time it is to strive for achieving peace, stability, (?unity), equality among nationals, self-rule, democratic rights for the people, and prosperity of the nation.

In the very early days following our rebellion and break-away [from the Burma Communist Party—BCP] and when we started handling all aspects of work, (?we began to discover) that our finances were low, our economy was in shambles, and the people were impoverished because the war had been going on for years. It then became important to work toward providing rest to the people through political and regional stability as a whole.

Under [words indistinct], we were very grateful for the assistance some friendly organizations gave us as well as for the sympathy several people with great foresight showed. In the early days of our rebellion and break-away, a decision was made after consultations that the Loimaw Force could be reliable because it had once been

our ally and was also wronged by the trickery of the BCP leaders. We thought that our just gestures would be treated with understanding and also hoped to win assistance and support from it.

While we were preparing to send our delegation in the month of May, we unexpectedly received an urgent telegraphic report from our (?frontier) unit. The report stated that without giving any reason, the Loimaw Force had launched an offensive against our [words indistinct]. Under a situation in which we were caught unprepared, they took over the whole region comprising of (Ta-ta), (Na-Kwe), (Wan Nawng), and the others. We suffered great military and economic losses as well as loss of life and injuries. Our losses were unprecedented and, by rights, we should have counterattacked immediately, but we did not because our revolutionary goal and objective was to fly high the just victory banner of opposing war, achieving peace without fail, and building the Wa State. Although we were attacked, we did not resort to the use of arms to confront. We had hoped that the Loimaw Force would control itself, retreat from the region it had occupied, and engage in bilateral and goodwill peace talks by sending a delegation.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Radio Views Singapore-U.S. Military Pact

BK1611094290 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is not without justification that the agreement between Singapore and the United States to allow American forces' increased use of military facilities in Singapore has been viewed with some concern by other countries in the region, particularly Singapore's closest neighbors.

The agreement signed in Tokyo on Tuesday [13 November] between Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and United States Vice President Dan Quayle permits the U.S. Air Force to send aircraft to Singapore several times a year on training deployments and the United States Navy to increase the duration and frequency of the ships' visits to the island republic. To support these deployments and visits, the U.S. will increase the number of its Air Force and Navy personnel in Singapore.

Both Mr. Lee and Mr. Quayle described the agreement as concrete evidence of the United States' determination to terminate military presence in Southeast Asia for the foreseeable future and to contribute to the continuing stability of the region. A U.S. Embassy statement in Kuala Lumpur says that the agreement was signed in the spirit of the long history of close cooperation between United States and Singapore on security matters. It is

obvious that the United States is seeking increased military facilities in Singapore in view of the uncertainty over whether the lease of its six bases in the Philippines, which expired in 1991, will be renewed.

Singapore said in August last year that it wanted United States security forces to remain in the area to maintain the regional balance of power, with obvious reference to the Soviet base in Vietnam.

Malaysia's reaction to the pact between United States and Singapore was straight and to the point. Foreign Minister Datuk Abu Hassan Omar said that the signing of the agreement was not unexpected. He added that Malaysia had no objection to the United States' being allowed more access to the island's military facilities, provided it did not lead to the setting up of a permanent U.S. base in Singapore, as such a base will go against ASEAN's cherished goal of realizing a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality, or ZOPFAN.

Malaysia is very committed to ZOPFAN, and it is equally committed to the Nonaligned Movement and its principles. All ASEAN members have repeatedly stressed their commitment to ZOPFAN. They want less great power rivalry and intervention in Southeast Asia, and they would like the process of regional rapprochement to continue. With regards to the United States' base issue, it is very important that ASEAN members be given a clear picture whether it is a military base or a base to allow the increased use of repair and bunkering facilities.

Singapore is strategically located in the Straits of Melaka between the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean. For sheer geographical, legal, and strategic reasons alone, the facilities question cannot be a straight bilateral matter between the United States and Singapore. Any decision on such matters must be based on the principle that the fullest and most meaningful consultations must take place among friendly neighbors on issues that directly affect or impinge on their key national interests.

Foreign Minister Comments

*BK1311112890 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1100 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov 13 (BERNAMA)—Malaysian Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar, Tuesday, described as "not unexpected" the signing of a pact increasing American usage of military facilities in Singapore.

"This is something Singapore and the U.S. have been negotiating, so the signing of the agreement is not something out of context or unexpected," he said.

Malaysia, he said, reiterates that it has no objection to such an agreement on usage of military facilities provided it does not lead to the creation of a permanent American military base in Singapore. "Such a base in Singapore would go against ASEAN's cherished goal of a

zone of peace, freedom and neutrality (ZOPFAN) in the region," he told BERNAMA here.

Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle, Tuesday, in Tokyo, signed the pact allowing the U.S. more access to Singapore's military facilities. Malaysia and several ASEAN nations had voiced concern of the possibility of a permanent American military presence in Singapore after the Singapore government announced in August last year that it was willing to host U.S. military facilities. Under the agreement, American Navy ships and aircraft would be granted more visits, while the number of U.S. permanent military staff in Singapore would be increased.

Abu Hassan said U.S. Embassy officials, in a meeting with Wisma Putra [Foreign Ministry] officials on Saturday, had informed them that the pact was to be signed but did not specify the date of signing.

Asked whether Malaysia had been consulted by either the U.S. or Singapore, he said "we have been informed of the general principles pertaining to the negotiations but we have no details as regards to the agreement."

Abu Hassan declined to say whether Malaysia was happy with the agreement and merely restated that the pact was "not unexpected" and that Malaysia had no objections as long as there would not be a permanent U.S. military base.

Investment Upswing Praised; More Efforts Urged

*BK1311094690 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0800 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Malaysia's attractiveness as an investment center continues to show positive results. The upward trend in investments that has been seen in the past three years is even stronger this year. This is reflected in the fact that investments in Malaysia have reached an all-time high with a record 25.5 billion ringgit being invested in the first nine months of this year, as compared with 20.14 billion ringgit for the whole of last year.

The minister of international trade and industry, Datuk Sri Rafidah Aziz, who disclosed this figure, said that the confidence shown by investors has proven yet again that Malaysia has all the ingredients for an attractive investment location. These sentiments are echoed by entrepreneurs from Newly Industrialized Countries who have been attracted by Malaysia's (?plus) sectors for investments.

A South Korean investment consultant has expressed the opinion that Malaysia will be able to woo even more investors from Taiwan, Japan and South Korea because of the attractive investment opportunities in both manufacturing and tourism-related sectors. Many South Korean companies are keen to relocate in Southeast Asia, and Malaysia stands out among these countries because of our political stability, abundant natural

resources, adequate infrastructure facilities, and the availability of a labor force that is relatively cheap and easily trainable.

Many investors from industrialized economies may be excited over the opening up of Eastern Europe but Malaysia's attractiveness as an investment destination has not diminished.

Malaysia is aware that there are certain vested groups which try to run down certain developing countries so that others may gain an economic edge. Stories have circulated in certain foreign news reports painting a distorted picture of Malaysia's investment climate, citing bureaucratic tangles and uncertainty over the post-1990 economic policy. Nothing is further from the truth. Malaysia cannot let up on its investment drive. The country is still at a stage where strong economic growth has to be sustained.

It is still a long way to go in terms of industrialization and other forms of development. There have also been reports alleging that Malaysia was curbing the purchase of properties by foreigners, that it had made an about-turn in its reasonable policy towards foreign investments in the local property market. However, the Foreign Investment Committee, or FIC, has assured that its policy remains unchanged. There is no intention of curbing property acquisition by foreign investors. The ultimate objective in assessing applications is promotion of national developments. So long as purchasers meet the requirement of national developments, they are approved, and some proof can be seen in the purchase of land by foreign investors for the construction of factories, international standard hotels or tourism projects, and locating company offices.

As Datuk Sri Rafidah said, efforts are continuously being made to establish an environment in the country conducive to both foreign and domestic investors. The government's objective is to attract more foreign high-technology corporations to invest in the country for mutual benefit.

Abu Hassan Talks With Malian Foreign Minister

BK1511070190 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Nov 90

[Text] Malaysia and Mali will soon sign a trade agreement as part of efforts to enhance bilateral economic cooperation. Foreign Minister Datuk Abu Hassan Omar said this after talks with visiting Mali Foreign and International Cooperation Minister Dr. Ngolo Traore in Kuala Lumpur. Datuk Abu Hassan said that Malaysia had agreed to continue providing aid to Mali, especially in agricultural training under the Malaysian technical cooperation program.

Dr. Traore said Mali would send its businessmen specializing in textiles, gold-mining, and agriculture to Malaysia next year to look into the possibility of undertaking joint venture projects. He said his country also

needed Malaysia's food items due to (?drought) resulting from a dry spell since May this year. Dr. Traore also said that Malaysia [as heard] would soon open its diplomatic mission in Kuala Lumpur.

Singapore

Lee Kuan Yew Returns Home From Visit to Japan

BK1411143690 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Text] The prime minister returned home this evening after a four-day visit to Japan to attend the enthronement ceremony of Emperor Akihito. During his stay, Mr. Lee (?held) bilateral meetings with several foreign leaders. They included his Japanese counterpart, Mr. Toshiki Kaifu, President Suharto of Indonesia, and President Aquino of the Philippines. Mr. Lee also signed an agreement with the U.S. vice president, Mr. Dan Quayle, allowing the United States to [words indistinct] military facilities in Singapore.

Cambodia

Sihanouk Meets Chatchai, Agrees To Head SNC

BK1611015990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Nov 90 p 1

[By Kanchana Spindler]

[Text] Beijing—Prince Norodom Sihanouk has agreed to become chairman of the Supreme National Council [SNC] and not to "interfere" with the question of its vice-chairmanship.

During his meeting with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunchawan here yesterday morning, the prince also agreed not to hold a voting right in the SNC. To also show his impartiality, Prince Sihanouk informed Gen Chatchai that he would resign "all positions" he currently holds in the resistance government.

The prince requested a meeting with Gen Chatchai after the Thai premier met Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng on Wednesday for a working dinner.

Foreign Minister Subin Pinkhayan said in his briefing with the press after the meeting that Prince Sihanouk had indicated that he was not the "candidate" for the SNC chairmanship. But if everyone believed he was the best person for the job, he is ready to accept the position.

Sihanouk said the SNC vice-chairmanship was no longer an issue: "There can be one, two or up to three."

Thailand assured the prince that it was ready to host another SNC meeting if all four Cambodian factions were ready.

Sihanouk was heard telling Gen Chatchai during their nearly two-hour meeting that the SNC should represent Cambodia, not Sihanouk. He pointed out that he was

prepared to come to Bangkok for an SNC meeting if all the factions could agree to attend before he leaves for France on November 20. No further details were discussed during the meeting.

The prince was quoted as saying that he "could not speak on behalf of others" in what he called a "meeting of the minds."

The prince, a source who attended the meeting said, appeared to be "very sympathetic and honest."

Talking to reporters on arrival from Beijing last night, Mr Subin quoted Sihanouk as saying he would come to Bangkok tomorrow and Sunday if an agreement is reached on the SNC meeting.

Sihanouk Supporters Praise USSR Initiatives

BK1611105290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1033 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 16 (AFP)—Non-communist Cambodian guerrillas welcomed Friday the Soviet Union's "praiseworthy initiatives" toward a settlement of the 12-year-old war in Cambodia. The comment came in a statement issued here by the office of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the titular head of a guerrilla coalition dominated by the Marxist Khmer Rouge and the leader of one of its two non-communist factions.

"We would like to welcome these new initiatives from the Soviet Union, which are very concrete and conducive to a peaceful solution," the statement said. "We would like also to sincerely commend these praiseworthy initiatives from the Soviet Union to the Vietnamese leaders in Hanoi," it added in an indirect attack on Vietnam, which installed the government in Phnom Penh.

In a related development, officials from the prince's faction said Thailand was to make fresh efforts to bring together representatives from Cambodia's warring factions in a bid to resolve differences over the composition of a joint interim authority in Cambodia.

Diplomats from the Soviet Union, the chief ally of Vietnam and the Hanoi-installed Cambodian Government, held meetings recently in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang with the prince, Cambodia's former monarch, according to officials from his faction. One meeting was October 31 when Prince Sihanouk held talks with Soviet Ambassador to North Korea Gennadiy Bartosevich, and another one was November 9 with the prince giving a "political audience" to Moscow's Foreign Affairs Ministry's Southeast Asian Director Gerarvii Vasilyevich Kireyev, they said.

Mr. Kireyev told the former monarch that he is "the only and sole holder of the key to the Cambodian problem," the prince's statement said. According to the statement, Mr. Kireyev told Prince Sihanouk that everybody in

Cambodia was awaiting his return and that he should stand "above all the factions to obtain peace and national reconciliation."

Vietnam invaded its southwestern neighbour 12 years ago to oust the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge regime and install the Phnom Penh client government.

The recent contacts with Soviet diplomats came against a backdrop of squabbling between the warring factions over whether Prince Sihanouk should chair a joint interim authority of their representatives. The authority, the Supreme National Council (SNC), was set up in September at a meeting of the factions in Jakarta, where they also accepted a United Nations peace blueprint. But progress toward a settlement has been blocked by differences between the factions over the role of Prince Sihanouk, who stayed away from the Jakarta meeting and is not a member of the SNC. The Khmer Rouge and its allies have demanded that the prince join the SNC as its chairman but rejected a counter-demand by Phnom Penh that Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen be appointed deputy leader.

Meanwhile, the prince's office said Thailand was to establish renewed contacts with the conflicting factions. If a compromise could be achieved Prince Sihanouk would come here to attend a meeting of the factions, they said.

Thai Foreign Minister Subin Pinkhayan said Thursday that the prince had told Bangkok's Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan that he would be willing to come here "between the 17th and the 19th of November to attend a four-party meeting" if there was agreement on the SNC leadership.

Prince Sihanouk also told Mr. Chatchai that he would resign from his leadership of the guerrilla coalition if he were appointed SNC chairman, Mr. Subin reported. The 68-year-old former monarch said he "would remain neutral and not side with any of the four parties" if he were to become SNC head, the Thai official said.

Sihanouk Meets Suharto, Says Solution 'Near'

BK1611125890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1238 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Beijing, Nov 16 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Friday he sees peace on the horizon for his war-torn nation, despite a row over the chairmanship of an interim governing body that is stalling a UN peace plan. "We are very near a final solution," Prince Sihanouk told visiting Indonesian President Suharto, giving credit to international efforts to end Cambodia's 12-year conflict.

He profusely thanked Indonesia in particular, alluding to its co-chairmanship with France of Cambodian peace talks. "As far as Indonesia is concerned," Mr. Suharto replied, "together with other countries in Southeast Asia

we have been doing very hard work indeed in order to help to find a peaceful solution to the Cambodian issue."

The remarks were made during a press photo opportunity as Mr. Suharto welcomed Prince Sihanouk to his villa at Diaoyutai state guesthouse, where the Indonesian leader has been staying since he arrived Wednesday on a six-day state visit to China. Their meeting followed one here Thursday between Prince Sihanouk and Thailand's Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, adding impetus to the long-drawn-out diplomatic quest for an end to the Cambodian bloodshed.

A United Nations peace plan for Cambodia has been cast into limbo by a row over the chairmanship of a Supreme National Council, which would represent Cambodian sovereignty pending free elections. The tripartite Cambodian resistance, which includes the Khmer Rouge, wants Prince Sihanouk to be named chairman, but rejects a demand by the Phnom Penh Government that its Premier Hun Sen be named vice chairman.

(In Bangkok, Thai Foreign Minister Subin Pinkhayan said Prince Sihanouk told Mr. Chatchai in Beijing that if a quick end to the chairmanship feud can be found, he would attend a meeting of all Cambodian factions in the Thai capital this weekend. "He would be willing to come to Thailand (Saturday and Sunday) to attend a four-party Khmer (Cambodian) meeting in Bangkok" if the factions can reach agreement first, said Mr. Subin, who had accompanied Mr. Chatchai to Beijing.)

Mr. Suharto, the first Indonesian president to come to China in more than two decades, spent part of his Friday visiting the Great Wall, before meeting separately with Prince Sihanouk and Communist Party chief Jiang Zemin. He flies Saturday to the ancient Chinese capital of Xian. His six-day tour follows the re-establishment of Sino-Indonesian relations in August, ending a 23-year rift that began with Jakarta accusing Beijing of complicity in an abortive 1965 coup attempt.

VODK Blames SRV, Phnom Penh for Deadlock

BK1611045790 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Nov 90

[Station commentary: "It Is the Opposition by the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors and Their Puppets and Lackeys to the Document of the Five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council, the Jakarta Statement, and the Resolution of the UN Security Council That Blocks a Peaceful and Political Solution to the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors recently ordered their puppet and lackey Chea Sim to shout that the resistance forces do not want to solve the Cambodian problem and are preparing to launch military offensives.

This is the trick of thieves crying "stop thieves," which Vietnam has successively used. People the world over

clearly realize the tripartite Cambodian national resistance forces fully support the framework document of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC], the Jakarta document, and the UNSC Resolution 668/90. The tripartite national resistance forces demand the quick election of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as chairman of the Supreme National Council [SNC] in accordance with the framework document of the UNSC's five permanent members, the 10 September 1990 Jakarta joint statement, and the appeal of the UNSC dated 20 September 1990. This is to convene quickly the international conference on Cambodia and send the UN transitional authority and UN peacekeeping force to Cambodia to implement the agreement on solving the Cambodian problem comprehensively.

The Vietnamese enemy and its puppets and lackeys have opposed, however, the election of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as chairman of the SNC, the administration of Cambodia by the UN transitional authority during the interim period, and the dispatch of a UN peacekeeping force to Cambodia in accordance with the framework document of the UNSC's five permanent members and which Vietnam allowed its puppets to sign in Jakarta on 10 September 1990. Furthermore, since the signing of the document in Jakarta, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been sending troops to the battlefields in Cambodia. So far, nearly 10,000 troops have been brought in to reinforce their over 100,000-men-strong forces already in Cambodia. Along with this, high-ranking Vietnamese military delegations have successively visited Cambodia to prepare for launching operations to retake liberated zones from the national resistance forces. Apart from this, in Phnom Penh the Vietnamese enemy and its puppets and lackeys, traitors to the nation, have further intensified the recruitment of Cambodian youths and people.

Therefore, it is the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their puppets and lackeys, traitors to the nation, in Phnom Penh who oppose a political solution to the Cambodian problem and who are making military preparations to continue the war of aggression in Cambodia. The world is well aware of this issue. The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy and its puppets and lackeys cannot shout and blame others. The world clearly realizes it is the opposition by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy and its puppets and lackeys to the framework document of the UNSC's five permanent members, the Jakarta statement, and the UNSC Resolution 668/90 that prolongs the war in Cambodia. Therefore, the Vietnamese enemy and its puppets in Phnom Penh are fully responsible for this; they cannot shout like mad dogs and put the blame on others.

VONADK Notes More SRV Troops 6, 10 Nov

BK1611021290 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 15 Nov 90

[Text] According to reports from Cambodian national resistance forces on the Moun-Pursat and Battambang battlefields:

1. On 6 November, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors dispatched 150 fresh Vietnamese soldiers from Vietnam, dressed in Vietnamese troops' uniforms, by boat along the Mekong River and the Tonle Sap River. The troops disembarked at Kompong Luong township in Udong District [Kompong Speu Province]. One hundred soldiers were stationed at Bamnak railway station; the other 50 were stationed at Kamreng railway station in Krakor District, Pursat Province.

2. On 10 November, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors dispatched 100 fresh Vietnamese soldiers, dressed in the uniforms of the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin puppet troops, from Vietnam along National Route 1 to Phnom Penh. The troops were then taken westward along National Route 5 and stationed in Bavel District, Battambang Province.

Article Discusses Problems of Agreement on SNC

BK1611021190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
16 Nov 90 p 4

[Article by Jacques Bekaert under the rubric "Kampuchean Diary" and entitled "Problems About SNC"]

[Text] Maybe the only good news for Cambodia is that nothing, including seemingly endless conflict, lasts forever.

But if you read what comes from both Phnom Penh and the Resistance groups, the chances of any agreement on the elusive Supreme National Council (SNC) appears very problematic. In a memorandum sent 10 days ago to the foreign ministers of Indonesia and France, Mr Hor Namhong, who took over the foreign ministry of the State of Cambodia (SOC) last September, explained that in order to respect the principle of equality between the two existing Cambodian governments, and given the fact that the plan proposed by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council recommends that "no party should be dominant," it would be better to have as the head of the SNC either two co-chairmen, or chairmanship by rotation. It does not even mention a previous proposal also made by Phnom Penh, to have Prince Norodom Sihanouk as chairman and Mr Hun Sen as vice chairman.

But the resistance—as Prince Sihanouk himself reminded everybody upon his arrival in Beijing a few days ago—will not agree to such a solution. And Mr Li Peng, the prime minister of China, has already explained that his country, a permanent member of the Security Council, would not accept anything short of the presidency for Prince Sihanouk, without vice or co-chairman.

Why is the question of the SNC presidency so important? In the face of a war that has been going on for 11 years, and the continuous suffering of an entire nation, it seems indeed a rather trivial problem.

For Phnom Penh, I imagine, it is a matter of international acceptance. After all, it is the SNC that will

represent Cambodia in the international arena, at the UN and other organisations. The Perm Five see the SNC as the symbol—and more than just a symbol—of Cambodian sovereignty. Why should Phnom Penh then concede to the resistance the leadership of the SNC? Many observers also believe that arguing about the composition of the SNC provides the ruling party in Phnom Penh with time to rebuild the shattered image of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (PRPK) and ensure maximum popular support in case of general elections. Party officials in Phnom Penh admit that in recent months the party has suffered a lot from accusations of corruption, and from the poor performance of many party cadres in the capital and the provinces.

The resistance for its part, the Khmer Rouge especially, explains that it is not simply a question of protocol or personality. Hun Sen is already the prime minister of the SOC government, a resistance source said. We have to balance things since Phnom Penh will always try to take advantage of the situation, and will attempt to deprive the SNC from having any real power. And one could also argue that the resistance, being now convinced that time is on its side, is in no hurry to solve the SNC imbroglio, either.

Certainly a lot of the military commanders of the resistance, having been at war for so long, would feel some frustration if not allowed a little more time, an extra push toward a provincial capital, another lesson to Phnom Penh. They know that the SOC is experiencing serious (some say terminal, but countries do not go bankrupt like private business) financial difficulties that could lead to a collapse of its political and military structures. We have to put "more pressure on Hanoi and Phnom Penh" so that they respect the Perm Five plan, was the message sent by Khmer Rouge radio a few days ago and repeated, in one form or another, day after day.

There is another problem that makes compromises and agreements between Cambodian leaders and factions so difficult. Nobody trusts anybody. While ordinary Cambodians may aspire to genuine national reconciliation in order to finally enjoy the benefits of peace, this is not the case at the top. And each faction or party is itself divided into factions.

After the signature of the Jakarta agreement on September 10, partly at the request of ASEAN, the Khmer Rouge radio, the Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (VODK) softened its militant tone, eliminated almost every reference to the battlefield and concentrated on the question of peace.

At the United Nations the seat of Cambodia was left empty, one resistance source said, so as to "create the right atmosphere for a solution." The seat in New York is still empty, but the Khmer Rouge radio is back to its traditional self. On November 12, it accused Vietnam of having sent a small group of 10 special military advisers (they flew from Ho Chi Minh to Phnom Penh on two different flights, claimed the VODK). Their mission?

Intensify the fighting going on in western Cambodia, especially along Highway 10, near Pailin; repair Highway 5 and the Phnom Penh-Battambang railroad, in order to facilitate the resupply of weapons and ammunition; intensify subversion within the resistance and improve cooperation between Vietnamese and Cambodian troops.

There has so far been no independent confirmation of such accusations. But this is what Khmer Rouge soldiers and cadres are told. Meanwhile, during meetings organised in ministries and production units by the ruling party in Cambodia, participants are told to beware of the people from the resistance. Do not ever forget who the enemy is, and do not expect that a sudden peace agreement will change them into friends, is the party line.

Each side has probably some good reason to be suspicious of the other. Given the past it is indeed hard to imagine that the Khmer Rouge have changed to the point where they will be good democrats, favour political pluralism and promote human rights. And few communist parties (the PRPK still frequently claims it represents a good example of Marxism Leninism in action) look forward to being swept from power at the next general elections.

The lesson of Eastern Europe has not been entirely lost on the PRPK politburo. Even with a few more months to improve the image of the party among the masses there is certainly no guarantee of victory for a political group promoting an ideology that does not seem to be very popular, in Cambodia or anywhere in the world.

At the end of a meeting of Cambodian journalists organised last month to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the party organ, *Pracheachon* (The People), Mr Heng Samrin, PRPK secretary-general, declared that during the past 12 years "we have created an ideology of the party and transformed it into a national ideology that conforms with the prevailing conditions of our country and people."

Cambodia is facing still another danger, beside rivalry between factions and conflicting ideologies. International fatigue. The international community has paid a lot of attention to Cambodia. Many efforts to solve the tragedy may have been naive. But they kept the issue alive. Cambodia now is losing its regional importance. For the international community, what is the weight of the pain and sorrow of a small and poor nation of farmers compared to the troubled Middle East and its oil?

Hun Sen Speaks at Trade Ministry Meeting

*BK1211122990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] The meeting to sum up the 1989-90 paddy purchasing campaign, set targets for implementation in the 1990-91 period, and propagate new principles concerning the purchase of paddy and other farm produce

opened by the Ministry of Trade at the ministry's conference hall on 8 November came to a successful end in the afternoon of 10 November.

For three days, the meeting participants took turns expressing their views while focusing their attention on the recapitulative report and targets to be implemented in the purchase of paddy and other farm produce during the 1990-91 period.

Through all-around efforts, a number of provinces stood out and were cited for rewards and citations. Six provinces, namely Kompong Cham, Svay Rieng, Takeo, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provinces, were awarded a 70 cc Honda motorcycle each. A number of other provinces, cities, and units received Taiwan-made watches.

The meeting was honored particularly with a warm and cordial visit by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, who talked about some negative phenomena in the trading sector in the past and clearly described main targets and immediate tasks the ministry must jointly solve and carry out to effectively contribute to national economic rehabilitation and development.

First of all, the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers called on all levels concerned in the trading work to pay close attention to creating conditions for the state to have a source of goods for export, especially the six strategic products, namely paddy, rice, corn, rubber, timber, soy, and tobacco leaves. To effectively ensure the success of this task, the Ministry of Trade must strengthen control of the shipping bill by strictly implementing the content of Circular 2,016 of the Council of Ministers dealing with the control of the import-export activities of the provinces and cities, joint ventures, and private companies.

At the same time, it is imperative to broaden the circulation of goods inside the country, prevent the export of the six strategic products, and increase thorough inspection the import and export of all kinds of goods. Particularly, it is imperative to increase the import of strategic goods to meet as much as possible the urgent needs of our people, reduce the import of unnecessary goods such as automobiles, motorcycles, whiskey, beer, and cigarettes, strictly control tax collection, focus on strengthening the sense of control and thrift, maintain a sufficient stock of goods to cope with any urgent demands of the state, firmly grasp the market situation in Phnom Penh, see to it that goods in the market remain stable, and especially work out a plan to enable the people to bring goods from the countryside into Phnom Penh.

Regarding this year's campaign to purchase paddy and other farm produce, the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers stressed that along with using the funds of the state, all provinces and cities should exhort the private sector to join in the purchasing campaign by effectively implementing the decision of the Council of

Ministers concerning the principle of opening up the trading of food and farm produce to private companies and private individuals.

In his reply, Comrade Lieutenant General Nhim Vanda, member of the party Central Committee and minister of trade, solemnly pledged to implement successfully all the targets set by the party and state and especially all the personal advices of the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Relief Official Describes War Refugee Situation

*BK1411063290 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0410 GMT 14 Nov 90*

[All figures as received]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 14—According to the Commission for War Refugees of the State of Cambodia, up to now 29,306 families with 147,900 members have moved to new and more secure places to avoid harassments and pillage activities by the three Khmer opposition factions, especially following the complete pullout of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia in September last year.

The war refugees included 981,345 children, 44,370 women and 22,185 men, who are now living in different camps in the Provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Kompong Speu, Kompong Chhnang and Kompong Thom under the care of the government of the State of Cambodia and with the help of international humanitarian organizations in the country. The biggest number of Cambodian war refugees was recorded in Banteay Meanchey Province with 26,000 people.

At the call of the government of the State of Cambodia, since April this year a number of international organizations such as Australia's Jangoo, World Vision, AFSC [American Friends Service Committee], OXFAM [Oxford Committee for Famine Relief], JVC [Japan International Volunteer Centre], CWS [Church World Service], CAMA [Christian and Missionary Alliance], ICRC [International Committee of the Red Cross], HCR [High Commission on Refugees] and LWS [Lutheran World Service] have provided a considerable material aid to the war refugees.

Pen Panha, deputy minister of agriculture and deputy head of the Commission for War Refugees, said: "Besides distributing food and daily necessities to the refugees some humanitarian organizations including Jangoo, World Vision, AFSC and OXFAM have donated a quantity of rice strains, chemical fertilizer and farm tools, to them for rice cultivation.

"With the government's help, good results have so far this year been obtained in ploughing 2,000 ha [hectares] for 1,981 families in Battambang Province, 2,650 ha for 2,334 families in Banteay Meanchey Province, and 100 ha in Kompong Speu Province. In addition, 21 water wells were sunk to provide clean water to the refugees.

"Thanks to the party and state's concern for the problem of the refugees and the continued assistance of humanitarian organizations, the difficulties in the refugees' daily life has gradually been settled," Pen Panha concluded.

Indonesia

Suharto Meets With Sihanouk, PRC's Jiang Zemin

*BK1611154890 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
1200 GMT 16 Nov 90*

[Text] President Suharto says if the issue of the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC] chairmanship is not solved immediately, the SNC will not be able to function. Efforts to reconvene the Paris International Conference on Cambodia will also be stalled.

President Suharto said this in his meeting with Prince Sihanouk in Beijing this evening. Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, who briefed newsmen on the outcome of the meeting, said the president had told Cambodian faction leaders that Indonesia and France were ready to extend their assistance if required to do so. Indonesia believes that the Cambodian problem is also the two countries' problem.

Our station correspondent Hendro Martono also reports from Beijing that before meeting with Prince Sihanouk, President Suharto called on CPC Secretary General Jiang Zemin this evening. During their brief meeting, President Suharto said that even though the PKI [Indonesian Communist Party] was already outlawed in Indonesia and the Indonesian people oppose the growth of communism, Indonesia, in accordance with the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, wishes to promote friendship, mutual understanding, and cooperation with other countries that adopt different socioeconomic and sociopolitical systems. CPC Secretary General Jiang Zemin responded by saying that the PRC also wishes to promote cooperation with other countries even though those countries have banned communist parties. Minister-State Secretary Murdiono, who briefed newsmen on the outcome of Suharto-Jiang Zemin meeting, said the meeting proceeded in an open and cordial manner.

This afternoon, President Suharto visited (Dongqi) Mosque in Beijing and performed his Friday prayers there. The head of state presented a Koran scripture and a donation of \$30,000 or about 54 million rupiah to the mosque custodian to help with mosque maintenance expenditures.

Chinese Reportage on Visit by President Suharto

WA1411185890

For Chinese reportage on the visit to China by President Suharto, including meetings with President Yang Shangkun, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 14 November and subsequent issues of the China DAILY REPORT.

Armed Forces Faction Plans Member Replacement

*BK1511114290 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES
in English 14 Nov 90 p 19*

[By Jakarta correspondent Paul Jacob]

[Text] Jakarta—The Indonesian Armed Forces (Abri) faction in Parliament is planning a mid-term replacement of nearly a third of its 100 serving members as part of an on-going programme to provide exposure to up-and-coming officers in the military.

Retired Admiral Sundoro Syamsuri, spokesman for the Abri faction in Parliament, said on Tuesday [13 November] that the move to "recall" 30 MPs and replace them with "new and younger high-ranking officers" stems from a recent recommendation made by Armed Forces Commander Try Sutrisno to President Suharto. The President, as supreme commander of the armed forces has yet to approve the proposal and it is expected that he would make his decision known only after returning from a three-nation Asian tour next week.

Under Indonesian law, serving armed forces personnel are not allowed to take part in the general election when Indonesians select 400 candidates for Parliament. The military is thus represented in an enlarged 500 member Parliament by 100 members. They are selected from among serving and retired personnel, who must hold the rank of colonel or above, and are appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Abri commander.

"Serving in Parliament enhances the experience of military personnel and gives them exposure on how to handle social issues, for instance, in ways that are different from how it might be handled in an organisation like Abri," a diplomat said. "They learn to better understand the aspirations of the people and the experience would be invaluable, especially for those who have the potential or who are earmarked for higher positions in the military or in government in future."

Mr Sundoro said the programme tied in with the dual function role of the military as a defence and security organisation and a socio-political force.

The Abri faction has routinely replaced between eight and 10 MPs every two or three years and this year's recall and replacement would be in keeping with that time-frame as parliament was convened after elections in 1987. It would, however, be the largest-ever number of Abri faction members to be affected.

Mr Sundoro was not able to say why although he disclosed that leaders of the faction had, in discussions on the matter a year ago, recommended to Abri headquarters that changes be kept "small and gradual". But he pointed out that Abri Commander had the authority to recall members when he thought it necessary. "We serve where we are needed and anybody can be posted anywhere, anytime," Mr Sundoro said, adding that all

selected personnel would have been made aware that although the term of Parliament is five years, they might not serve the full period.

Although no names have been disclosed, the 30 affected could include those needed for appointments within Abri headquarters or in other regions where vacancies have arisen.

Early last month, the ruling Golkar party announced that half the party's 299 MPs would be replaced at the next general election as part of regeneration efforts and in a bid to ensure that the party remained an organisation that would continue to represent the aspirations of Indonesians.

The other two political parties in Parliament are the united Development Party with 61 seats and the Indonesian Democratic Party with 40 seats.

Laos

Committee Hails DPRK Proposal on Reunification

*BK1511062590 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 14 Nov 90*

[Text] The Lao Committee for the Support for a Peaceful Reunification of the Korean Nation issued a statement yesterday in support of a new proposal of the DPRK premier. The statement reads as follow:

It is noted in the statement issued following the second round of the high-level talks between the North and the South on 17 October 1990 that the high-level talks between the North and the South of the Korean peninsula have taken place on two occasions, but the two sides could not reach any agreement on the basic issues, which are aimed at achieving a peaceful reunification of the Korean nation. In the second round of talks on 17 October, the DPRK premier advanced a new proposal on the drafting of a statement on nonaggression between the North and the South. The proposal is consisted of seven main points.

The Lao Committee for the Support for a Peaceful Reunification of the Korean Nation believes the seven-point proposal advanced by the DPRK premier is reasonable and that it conforms to the trend toward the development of the present situation. The proposal can bring about the relaxation of the tension in the Korean peninsula, and it can also bring about the elimination of danger of war and lead to a peaceful reunification of the Korean nation at an early date.

The Lao Committee for the Support for a Peaceful Reunification of the Korean Nation fully supports the proposal and hopes that South Korea will take this proposal into consideration and accept it in order to achieve a peaceful reunification of the long-divided Korean peninsula in accordance with the earnest aspirations of the Korean people of both parts as well as of the peace-loving people in the world.

Sisavat Keobounphan Opens 1990 Trade Fair

*BK1611110590 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT
16 Nov 90*

[Text] Vientiane, Nov 16 (KPL)—The opening of That Louang Fair-90 yesterday was attended by members of the government, high ranking officials, diplomatic corps, and representatives of international organisations in Laos.

At the fair, there are pavilions of France, Japan, China, Thailand, Vietnam, and Soviet firms. In addition, there are also exposition stands of the Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry; Economy, Planning, and Finance; Industry and Handicraft; National Defence; Information and Culture; Public Health, and the Provinces of Sekong, Sayaboury, Luang Namtha, and state-run and private factories and firms.

Delivering the opening speech, Mr. Khamphan Simmalavong, deputy minister of trade and tourism, president of the fair organising committee, pointed to the aims and significance of the fair. He said that apart from having organised the event to anticipate the 15th National Day, the fair is to provide a chance of contacts for merchants, businessmen, domestic and foreign investors. The deputy minister also pointed to the economic development in Laos in the past 15 years, especially in the past several years of the introduction of the economic accounting mechanism system related to marketing and monetary situation in accordance with the real situation of Laos in combination with the implementation of the policy of expanding cooperation with foreign countries on mutual benefit basis.

He went on that since the introduction, it was noticed that definite achievements had taken shape gradually, reflected in the people's improved living conditions, more stable social order, goods prices and currency compared to the previous years.

Following the opening speech, Mr. Sisavat Keobounphan, vice president of the organising committee of the four great events, mayor of Vientiane, cut the ribbon.

Soviet Documentation Experts Arrive for Visit

*BK16111104790 Vientiane KPL in English 0851 GMT
16 Nov 90*

[Text] Vientiane, Nov 16 (KPL)—Mr. Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee [LPRP CC], minister and head of the cabinets of the LPRP CC and of the Council of Ministers, received here on November 14, a delegation of the General Documentation Department of the USSR led by its deputy director, Abdikarov Tologen.

The two sides informed each other of the changes in their countries. Mr. Mayioux Saisompheng, on this occasion, asked the Soviet experts accompanying in the delegation to give some practical guidance in registration to Lao officials.

The visiting Soviet experts including in the delegation yesterday morning gave a lecture on registration and documentation at the club hall of the cabinet of the Council of Ministers.

The lecture will end today.

The delegation arrived here on November 13 and will return home on November 21.

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Guangdong

*BK1211102790 Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT
12 Nov 90*

[Text] Vientiane, Nov 12 (KPL)—The agricultural-forestry service of Vientiane Prefecture and the Chinese Huo Li Bao Limited of Guangdong Province, on November 10, signed here an aide-memoire on economic cooperation.

Based on the economic cooperation memorandum signed on July 2, 1990 between Vientiane Prefecture and Guangdong Province, the aide-memoire indicated that the Chinese company will assist Vientiane in livestock, agricultural, and industrial production, services, trade, and scientific research.

In the first step, the Chinese side is to improve the work relating to artificial insemination of meat cattle, industrial and fruit trees, food processing industry.

According to the aide-memoire, the second step will focus on producing dairy products—the work is expected to start in April 1991.

The signing was witnessed by Mr. Sisavat Keobounphan, head of the administrative committee of Vientiane Prefecture and Mr. Liang Feng, ambassador of the People's Republic of China.

Border Agreement With Vietnam Signed 6 Nov

*BK1211095790 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT
12 Nov 90*

[Text] Vientiane, Nov 12 (KPL)—A note of exchange concerning the ratification to an agreement on border procedures between Laos and Vietnam was signed here on November 6.

Signing the note on behalf of their respective governments were Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Soulivong Phasithidet and Vietnamese Ambassador to Laos Nguyen Xuan.

The agreement on the border procedures between the two countries was concluded on March 1, 1990, in Ho Chi Minh City. It was already ratified and signed by the acting-president of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] and the president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

This agreement will come into effect after 180 days the note of exchange was signed, and subsequently it will facilitate contacts between the people living at the Lao-Vietnamese border.

Repatriation of Refugees From Thai Camps Planned

*BK1611104990 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT
16 Nov 90*

[Text] Vientiane, Nov 16 (KPL)—About 847 Lao refugees have been repatriated home from Thai camps for refugees through various border check-points in the country since early this year.

According to a report by the Lao authority concerned, there will be about 310 Lao refugees returning home this month, 100 of whom already reached here on November 14. 107 people will return home through Houai Sai border check-point on November 19, and 103 people through Tha Deua check-point on November 27.

The welcome home of refugees reflects the country's humanitarian policy toward its citizens. This has been implemented in conformity with agreement reached in 1979 between Lao and Thai authorities and the UNHCR [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees].

UNDP, World Bank Assist New Economic Policy

*BK1011012890 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT
9 Nov 90*

["UNDP, World Bank Support Laos' New Economic Policy"—KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, Nov 9 (KPL)—On Friday, 9 November 1990, the document for the UNDP [United Nations Development Program]-financed, World Bank-executed project "Support to the (Lao/90/006)" [as received] was signed by Mr. Samlit Choula, chief a.i. [ad interim] of cabinet, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ms. Carroll Long, resident representative, UNDP. The Ministry of Economy, Planning and Finance is the government's implementing agency for the project, according to a press release of UNDP.

The government's new economic management system calls for a change in the country's economic structure from centralized, directive planning towards a more decentralized economy.

This implies far-reaching changes aimed at increasing productivity and competitiveness through greater reliance on market forces to determine the private sector. This UNDP project will assist the Lao Government with key policy and operational elements of its reforms, including establishing a framework for the financial and economic legislation required to promote business activities, developing a new fiscal administration system, assisting the government to divest itself of its non-strategic enterprises, developing foreign investment promotion activities, and training statisticians to be able to provide economic planners with accurate and timely data.

UNDP's contribution to the project is U.S.\$2,850,600, while that of the government is kips 162,960,000. SIDA [Swedish International Development Agency] cost-sharing of U.S.\$350,000 has also been provided to the project.

Ratio of Medical Personnel to People Reported

*BK1411113290 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT
14 Nov 90*

[Text] Vientiane, Nov 14 (KPL)—The ministry of public health has released that there are now 1,173 doctors, 2,731 assistant doctors, and 5,874 nurses working throughout the country. In comparison to the figure in 1989 there is a fall of 3,300 medical personnel and although compared to 1976, there is a rise of 4,700.

The ratio of medical personnel to 10,000 citizens in 1976 was 0.31 for doctors, 1.28 for assistant doctors, and 15.75 for nurses. In 1989 the ratio was up by 3.1 for doctors, 8.8 for assistant doctors, and 20.5 for nurses. But in 1990 the ratio declines 2.83, 6.6, and 14.2 respectively.

The decline is resulted from the restructuring in the government's structure.

Philippines

Position on U.S. Staying in Subic Clarified

*HK1611015990 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 15 Nov 90*

[Text] On the current Republic of the Philippines-U.S. bases talks, Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus yesterday clarified the government position on the matter of American air and naval forces remaining in Subic Naval Base until 1998. He suggested that after this period, the forces perhaps might stay on simply on a pay-as-you-enter basis.

Earlier, U.S. chief negotiator Richard Armitage asked for a 10-11-year phaseout period for Subic. Manglapus has said a 5-7-year period would be a preferable time frame. He explained that there is still no final time frame which has been agreed on by both sides. The talks on this issue will resume in a month's time.

USSR on Invitation; Aquino on China Policy

*HK1611031390 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 16 Nov 90 p 9*

[By Fred Lobo]

[Text] The Soviet government reiterated yesterday its invitation to President Aquino to visit the Soviet Union. The President was reminded of the Soviet Union's invitation by outgoing Soviet Ambassador to the Philippines Oleg Sokolov who made a farewell call at Malacanang.

As this developed, Mrs. Aquino reiterated the country's adherence to the one-China policy in the wake of criticism of Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile against her alleged plan to visit Taiwan.

The President added that close ties with Singapore are taking shape in view of her meeting in Japan with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew.

In a call on the President at Malacanang, Sokolov reiterated his government's invitation to Mrs. Aquino to visit Moscow. He said the President expressed hope to make the Russia visit if circumstances will permit.

"We are optimistic and we certainly retain hope that she will visit the Soviet Union as we believed she should," the envoy said. "The best time will be the period which is warm enough—May, June, or July," Sokolov said.

Sokolov added that the USSR welcomes the new atmosphere in the Philippines and Asia-Pacific region where foreign forces are reduced.

"The Philippines remains firmly in adherence to its one-China policy. Trade and commercial relations and exchanges with Taiwan, however, are allowed and will be pursued, as these unofficial relations do not violate the policy," she said.

On relations with Singapore, Mrs. Aquino said: "Prime Minister Lee and I had a friendly and candid exchange of views relating to Philippine-Singapore relations."

China Said Moving To Consolidate ASEAN Ties

*HK1511033190 Manila BUSINESS WORLD
in English 15 Nov 90 pp 1, 6*

[By reporter Jose G. Ebro]

[Text] Despite diplomatic setbacks due to Taiwan's "elastic diplomacy," the People's Republic of China is moving towards completing the consolidation of ties with ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations).

There are indications, Bruneian diplomatic sources hinted, that Brunei may soon establish relations with China. They pointed out that Brunei's Foreign Minister Prince Mohamed attended a luncheon hosted by the Chinese mission in New York last month, during which he met with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

The latter has been quoted as saying that the development of relations with ASEAN has a positive effect on the settlement of regional conflicts (more specifically, Cambodia) and in maintaining regional peace and security. Beijing recently normalized relations with Indonesia and established diplomatic relations with Singapore.

Last week, however, China broke off relations with Nicaragua after President Violeta Chamorro's center-right coalition Government opted to recognize Taipei.

Taiwan's dangling of economic assistance largesse has swung countries such as Grenada, Liberia, Belize,

Lesotho and Guinea-Bissau away from recognizing Beijing. However, Beijing's overtures within ASEAN could make it "more understanding about our lapses in regard to Taiwan," a Philippine diplomat hoped.

Japanese Military

Meanwhile, ASEAN countries will not welcome Japanese moves for a higher military profile in the region. Indonesian political analyst Yusuf Wanandi asserted in a paper presented at the Pacific Region International Defense Symposium yesterday.

While there are pressures both from the West and from some domestic sectors for Japan to undertake "more than just an economic role" in world affairs, "Japanese leaders need to understand that, in addition to the experiences of World War II, current Japanese economic presence in Southeast Asia is already overbearing and so dominant that a further military presence would become a major source of regional instability," Dr. Wanandi, director of Jakarta's Center for Strategic and International Studies, said.

He expressed concern about an "emotional overreaction" by the U.S. Congress and public opinion to current trade-focused tensions with Japan and a possible decision by the Philippines not to retain the U.S. military facilities. That overreaction, Dr. Wanandi feels, could spur a quicker U.S. forces reduction in the region than the countries here would like to see.

Ally Bashing

Long before the Gulf crisis, faced with a budget deficit, American politicians have been stridently demanding that Japan undertake more of the costs of maintaining its security requirements.

Cautioning against Japan "overdoing it in the military field," Dr. Wanandi said the current U.S.-Japan alliance "is the most important guarantee that Japan will not go it alone in defense." Therefore, ASEAN would be supportive of "any policy that is necessary to safeguard the alliance," he said.

"However, the deployment of frigates or mine-sweepers to the Persian Gulf could give the wrong signals to public opinion in the ASEAN countries," the Indonesian analyst said.

With Japanese security and economic well-being so dependent on keeping sea lines of communication (SLOCs) open, there is growing sentiment there that it must prepare for the day when the U.S. can no longer be expected to project power in the way it has been doing for the past 45 years, a Philippine diplomat averred.

Japan Willing To Help in Debt Reduction Scheme

HK1211063190 Manila BUSINESS WORLD
in English 12 Nov 90 pp 1, 6

[Text] Japan is willing to assist the Philippines in the second round of debt reduction scheme under the so-called "Brady" plan.

Finance Attache Sumiya Shibasaki of the Japanese Embassy in Manila said the Japanese Government may opt for a debt service (interest payment) reduction scheme using the Export Import Bank (Exim Bank) of Japan's parallel lending with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). This is part of the \$600 million pledged at the Philippine Assistance Program (PAP) meeting in Tokyo in July last year for the Philippines' participation in the Brady initiative. Out of the \$600 million, half has been allotted for debt stock (principal) reduction.

In the past, the Philippines used this Exim Bank facility to buy back its debt stock from creditor banks at a discount. The Philippines utilized \$107 million of this loan to buy back a portion of its debt stock at 50% discount during the first round of the Brady plan.

Mr. Shibasaki said one way to reduce debt service is through the "debt-to-bond swap" where the loan facility is used as guarantee for repayment of the interest. A "debt-to-bond swap" is the exchange of the debt to a bond carrying a lower interest rate.

"We see debt service reduction as a more logical move than debt stock reduction since it will encourage the creditor banks to lend new money which the Philippines badly needs. The case of the Philippines is similar to other severely indebted middle-income countries (SIMICs) where fund outflows now exceed the inflow of new funds into these countries from other nations and international financial institutions," Mr Shibasaki explained.

He said a debt stock reduction would mean reducing ties with the creditor bank, thus lessening an opportunity for the creditor to give additional loans.

The Brady plan was named after U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas Brady whose Strengthened Debt Strategy (SDS) incorporates the recommendations of President Francois Mitterrand of France and former Japanese Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa calling for the acceleration of efforts to alleviate the debt burden problem, with the IMF and World Bank as the lead implementing institutions.

The strategy calls for a steady structural adjustment program by developing countries and, among others, the reduction of principal and interest, and the provision of new money. so far, six countries are eligible to avail of the SDS—Philippines, Mexico, Costa Rica, Chile, Venezuela, and Morocco. These countries are among the 19 SIMICs, middle-income countries are those with GNP per capita of more than \$480 but less than \$6,000. [sentence as published]

A country is categorized as "severely indebted" if critical values of four economic indicators fall above a set level; a debt to GNP ratio of 50%, a debt to export ratio of 275%, a ratio of scheduled debt service to exports of 30%, and a ratio of scheduled interest payments to exports of 20%.

Another way of debt relief, Mr. Shibasaki said, is the Japanese Government's rescheduling last month of Philippine debts amounting to 115 billion yen (900 million) or 40% of the total debts covered by the Paris Club agreement.

He added that it is out of concern for the accumulated debt problem that the Japanese Government has contributed \$10 billion for the Brady initiative. This is part of the \$65 billion capital recycling program of Japan over a five-year period beginning 1987. A total of \$36.57 billion, or 56.3% performance rate, has been achieved.

The funds are coursed either directly to the developing economies or indirectly through multilateral development banks.

Memorandum Signed With Asian Development Bank

HK1611053590 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 16 Nov 90 p 1

[Text] The Asian Development Bank [ADB] and the Philippine government yesterday signed a memorandum of understanding providing for a \$50 million fertilizer import financing for the current cropping season.

Agriculture Secretary Senen C. Bacani, who signed for the government, said that the ADB special assistance for an agricultural inputs supply project was intended to restore food production, particularly of rice and corn. He said production of rice and corn was suffering from the impact of drought and the last earthquake.

Bacani pointed out that the ADB assistance would also ease the "acute shortage of foreign exchange affecting the importation of agricultural inputs."

The special assistance consists of the financing of imports of essential agricultural inputs, mainly fertilizer, for the 1990-1991 cropping season which began last month and extends to April 1991.

Fertilizer import requirements over this period are estimated at about 425,000 metric tons in addition to the 175,000 metric tons secured through actual imports.

Bacani added that financial grants from Japan and Canada amounting to U.S.\$15.4 million and \$3.0 million, respectively would be used to finance importations of urea fertilizer totalling 100,000 metric tons.

The \$50 million provided by the ADB is earmarked for the importation of the 125,000 metric tons fertilizer requirement.

The secretary said that the main beneficiaries of the special assistance would be small farmers who account

for most of the rice and corn production in both irrigated and rain-fed areas. He said the ADB special assistance would allow the country to restore food grain production to pre-calamity levels which otherwise would be disrupted by the shortage of financial resources.

The ADB loan carries a service charge of one percent per annum and has a maturity of 35 years, including a 10-year grace period.

Two Killed in Quezon City Explosion 16 Nov

HK1611023590 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0100 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] There has been a big explosion in front of Quezon City Hall. Colonel Romeo San Diego, Central Police District superintendent, reported on this incident. Two persons were killed in the explosion. Here is Colonel San Diego:

[Begin recording] At dawn this morning, soon after 0300, three men were seen near City Hall. They were seen by members of Captain Elmo San Diego's force, who gave chase. Then, the explosion occurred, killing two of the men. During the chase, the three men ran into police under the command of Major Agustin Caballes, who is in charge of Oplan [Operation Plan] Nightwatch on Electrical Road, a shootout broke out, and one man was killed.

Initial investigations carried out by operatives of Major Caballes' force resulted in the discovery of blasting caps and bombs as well as a flag of the KMU [Kilusang Mayo Uno—1 May Movement] and other subversive materials among the dead bodies.

Additionally, a motorist telephoned us to report he almost ran over a grenade on Science Road. This has been retrieved and taken to the laboratory of the PCCL [expansion unknown].

We are asking persons, especially in Quezon City, to increase their vigilance, particularly near vital installations and City Hall. Police from the Central Police District as well as SWAT teams are on alert in the area. [end recording]

Manila Wage Demonstrators Dispersed, Arrested

OW1611090390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0826 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Manila, Nov. 16 KYODO—Police Friday dispersed and arrested scores of persons gathering for a march to the presidential palace to demand wage increases. Constabulary Col. Romeo San Diego told reporters that the group was dispersed because they had no rally permit.

An undetermined number of protesters and policemen were slightly injured in the clash at the boundary of Quezon and Manila, a local radio station reported. It said police bombarded the crowd with water cannon

before sweeping into the demonstrators who were mostly members of the radical May First Movement (KMU).

The KMU led militant workers in a violence-marred three-day general strike last month to demand higher wages than those set by the government.

Earlier Friday, police reported that two persons were killed in an attempt to bomb the Quezon City Hall.

One of the suspects apparently died when a grenade exploded prematurely, while the other victim was killed in a gun battle with policemen who went to the scene.

500 Workers Said Arrested

HK1611100790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Thousands of workers have been pouring into Liwasang Bonifacio [Plaza Bonifacio] led by KMU [Kilusang Mayo Uno—1 May Movement] officials, while police and SWAT teams have set up fire trucks to block their entry onto Mendiola Bridge. After some of the marchers hurled pillboxes [home-made bombs] at Quezon City police, some 500 were arrested. Two still unidentified bystanders were injured during the melee.

The demonstrators have been heading toward MacArthur Bridge but are being blocked by police units stationed along the way. More marchers are coming from other areas like Mandaluyong and are being met by police forces determined to keep them away from Mendiola Bridge which leads to Malacanang.

Senator Wigberto Tanada has been seen walking with the demonstrators and he has asked that they be allowed to confront government officials so as to present their case for improved wages.

Aquino To Survey Typhoon Damage in Cebu 17 Nov

HK1611105790 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 16 Nov 90

[By Gabby Salcedo]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino will fly to Cebu City tomorrow to survey places battered by Typhoon Ruping. She will be accompanied by visiting U.S. congressman Stephen Solarz, who will also see what additional help the U.S. can extend to the victims of the calamity.

In other developments, the president ordered presidential coordinator Vicente Jayme to air his explanation regarding the Senate Blue Ribbon Committee's accusation that he influenced the loan procurement of the controversial Luzon Petrochemical Plant project. Mrs Aquino supported the committee's proposal to abolish the Board of Investments [BOI]. She also announced the rescheduling of the meeting with labor leaders for next week in order to give way to other groups that would like to express their suggestions regarding the minimum wage issue. The chief executive refused to comment on the 1992 elections. It will be recalled that Speaker Ramon

Mitra went to Malacanang yesterday asking for the president's endorsement of his candidacy. Here is the president's statement through Press Secretary Tomas Gomez III:

[Begin recording in English] For the present the president is still looking at the calamity funds as the funding source for relief and rehabilitation of the areas hit by Typhoon Ruping. These funds have a current balance of more than 400 million pesos. She plans to go to Cebu tomorrow to personally assess the situation and confer with local officials and residents of the damaged area.

It is too early for the president to make endorsement of candidates for the 1992 elections.

Number three. President Aquino will ask Secretary Jayme to present his side before the Senate in as much as a censure from that body is a serious matter. The Senate, in turn, should give him all the opportunity to be heard considering the gravity of the subject. President Aquino is willing to support legislation to do away with the BOI, but it must be part of measures to simplify and liberalize our rules of investment, and this in turn is only part of the overall economic reform package that we must adopt.

President Aquino is meeting with responsible labor groups to discuss important matters affecting that sector. The meeting has been reset to allow more groups to join and to spell out the proposed agenda. The minimum wage issue pending before another forum, as provided by law, should not be taken out of that forum but this should not prevent us from taking up so many other matters that can go a long way to benefitting our laborers. [end recording]

NPA Shifts to Urban Warfare To Cover Setbacks

*HK1211062190 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 12 Nov 90 p 22*

[By Robert R. Requintina]

[Text] The New People's Army (NPA) rebels have shifted to urban guerrilla warfare to cover up their setbacks in the provinces, a military official said yesterday. Brig. Gen. Marino L. Filart, PC [Philippine Constabulary] Capital Regional Command (Capcom) chief and Metropolitan Police Force (MPF) director said the rebels are using urban areas as their last resort in conducting destabilization moves.

Filart said the rebels are suffering serious setbacks in the countryside which explains why many of them are now in the metropolis.

Filart emphasized that there are no communist-influenced barangays in the city, only "communist-infiltrated." Infiltrated barangays are places where members of the NPA stay without other people knowing they belong to the communist group, he explained.

The command, he said, has intensified its intelligence operation to determine the extent of rebel activities in city barangays.

Filart said the insurgents chose to live also in the metropolis apparently to prevent the government from pursuing community-based projects. "The NPAs want to show the people in the city that the government has no capability to serve the interest of the poor," he said.

Filart said the deployment of Special Operations Teams (SOT) will not result in intensified militarization contrary to speculations. SOTs will be focused on poor areas in Metro Manila where trained policemen and soldiers will stay for a period of time until the area has been organized into "cause-oriented" groups for the government.

A total of 82 policemen and soldiers under the SOT were ordered dispatched to city slum areas to lecture the people on the evils of communism.

Four Killed in Kalinga-Apayao Clash With NPA

*HK1611050990 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 16 Nov 90*

[Text] A Philippine Constabulary [PC] man and three CAFGU [Civilian Armed Forces Geographical Unit] members were killed and one was injured during a clash with a group of NPA [New People's Army] men at an army detachment in Kalinga-Apayao. An estimated 30 NPA men attacked the PC-CAFGU patrol base at 0600 at Sitio Damilmonoc, Bankay Tabok, Kalinga-Apayao. The firefight lasted 20 minutes, and the NPA absconded with the victims' firearms.

PC Chief Major General Cesar Nazareno identified the victims as C2C [Constable 2d Class] Dante Campos and the CAFGU men as Macario Tombali, Alejandro Lalagdao, and Elmer Banao. The injured man being treated at the provincial hospital is Rene Kawaton.

Thailand

Prospects of Air Service Pact With U.S. Viewed

*BK1411143390 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai
14 Nov 90 p 3*

[Editorial: "No Victory With America"]

[Text] The United States has made it clear that Thailand will never be successful in getting it to negotiate a new air service agreement. It is adamant in not allowing Thailand equal rights to flights into the United States, as Thailand has given to the United States. This principle of U.S. policy is applied to all countries alike, not just Thailand. The United States will not compromise despite attacks from the European Community, Japan, Korea, Thailand, as well as many other countries.

All countries will now watch the United States at the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations, which has been in session for four years. One point of contention from

which the United States will never back down is the free access of the service sector, including air and sea transportation, into the United States. One wonders whether it is the intention of the U.S. to see the Uruguay Round collapse.

It is the U.S. stand and policy to place its interests above all in any relationship. America can exploit as much as it wants from other countries but will not allow others to do the same in America. The promise of an air service agreement was given to the Thai Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan by President Bush during Chatchai's visit to the United States. This promise is therefore nonsense, and the United States should not mind being condemned for not keeping it. The United States is also planning to use Article 301 to retaliate against any unfair trade practices.

Thailand should not be too generous. Under the agreement that allows air services to continue until March next year, Thailand still has a chance to beat America. The European Common Market and the Scandinavian countries are also upset with the United States, which has taken advantage of them and have refused to amend their air services agreements. In Asia too, every country is unhappy. Thailand should therefore cooperate with these countries and form a unified bloc with them. With a common stand, they should be able to withstand U.S. influence. Should the U.S. refuse to be more flexible in future talks, it will only risk losing its interests in air services around the world.

The United States stands to lose massively if Europe and Asia, like Thailand, decide to cancel their air service agreements with America. It will be isolated. At present, the United States is drafting a bilateral air service agreement with European countries. It wants the agreement to be completed by 1992 before the integration of European markets, which would put America at a disadvantage in talks with a unified Common Market that represents all of Europe.

At present, there are 39 U.S. flights to Thailand compared to only four Thai flights to the United States a week. Thailand's income from this service, estimated at U.S.\$300 million per year, cannot be compared to the income of U.S. carriers which can pick passengers along the way. Therefore there is no reason why Thailand should yield to the United States, as the United States would not really dare risk losing its huge Asian interests.

Nikhom Says U.S. Wants More Aviation Talks

*BK1611123890 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai
15 Nov 90 p 4*

[Text] Deputy Communications Minister Nikhom Saenchaoen has disclosed that since Thailand and the United States revoked their aviation rights agreement on 2 November, flights between the two countries are being carried out on a temporary basis until the end of March next year, after which all flights will be terminated.

Nikhom said he had just received reports from Rungrot Siprasoetsuk, deputy director general of the Department of Aviation, that the United States has contacted the department requesting another round of negotiations at the official level with Thailand.

"I think two or three of the U.S. airlines must have talked to the U.S. Government on this issue, because currently we have not literally opened our door to them, and if both sides have to terminate their aviation services the United States stands to lose about 7 to 8 billion baht a year. I am confident that they will open another round of talks with us," said Nikhom.

The deputy communications minister reiterated that Thailand will cling to its old principle in the possible new round of talks that the number of flights from Thailand to the United States and vice versa must be the same and everything must be handled on an equal basis. It is expected that an agreement will be reached in the next round of talks, lest the United States be greatly affected.

A source in the Department of Aviation added that the United States has asked for talks to be held in Thailand at the embassy level. According to normal practice, if the United States wants to request negotiations, it will contact the Department of Aviation and state the date desired for the talks.

"The United States has an agency working on this particular issue. They will look into how their existing aviation rights agreements with other countries are. When the expiry date draws near, they will ask for negotiations. If there is another round of talks, it will be in Thailand, on an alternating venue basis," said the source.

Nikhom said that in the next possible round of talks, Thailand will be represented by the old team led by Mahidon Chantharankun, deputy permanent secretary of communications. Representing the Department of Aviation in the Thai delegation will be Mr. Rungrot, who is keen for aviation rights negotiations.

At present, the U.S. airlines operating flights to Thailand include Northwest Airlines, United Airlines, Delta Airlines, and a cargo transport airline, Federal Express. All the United States airlines have a total of 37 flights a week to Thailand, while Thailand flies only seven flights a week to the United States. Of these Thai flights, three are flown via Taipei and four through Tokyo to Seattle each week.

Thai Demands in Talks Questioned

*BK1511091190 Bangkok EKKALAK in Thai
15 Nov 90 p 4*

[Editorial: "Once More on Aviation Rights"]

[Text] An earlier EKKALAK editorial noted that thorough consideration, not just a desire for equal rights, is necessary before making a decision on the aviation agreement with the United States.

The agreement on aviation rights between Thailand and the United States was revoked after several rounds of negotiations to renew it failed to reach a compromise. Flights between the two countries are now being carried out on a temporary basis until the end of March next year, after which all flights will be terminated if a new agreement cannot be reached. This may not sound unusual—everything stops because common ground cannot be found.

But this is not an ordinary matter because several issues are at stake. The United States has been made to look as if it is taking advantage of Thailand because while it flies 38 flights a week to Thailand, Thai aircraft can fly no more than seven flights to America. Thailand wants equal flight rights, and has proposed that each country fly 28 flights a week to the other's territory. The United States has not replied to the Thai proposal. However, on the basis of feasibility, does Thailand have the capability to fly 28 commercial flights a week to the United States even if the United States agrees to its proposal? If it is not feasible now, when will it be feasible to make that many flights? Thailand should take this view into consideration for negotiations as well.

True, if an agreement cannot be reached and all flights must be terminated, the United States stands to lose more than Thailand because it operates 38 flights a week, while Thailand flies only seven flights. But we stand to lose in other areas as well, for example, the number of tourists and businessmen coming to do business will decline and the Airport Authority's revenue will decrease. Thai Airways International will also lose considerable revenue. But more important would be the repercussions on long-standing Thai-U.S. relations.

The United States has been a major market for Thai products in the past few years. More than 60 Thai products worth hundreds of billion baht enjoy tariff privileges under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences. The United States has been a regular provider of financial and military aid to Thailand. It would be regrettable if demands for aviation rights were to change the fine relationship between the two countries. What else would we lose in exchange for equal flight rights? Is it worth it to insist on such equal rights?

Actions of, Reactions to Burmese Students Noted

Warned on Political Involvement

*BK1511013590 Bangkok THE NATION in English
15 Nov 90 p A4*

[By Sorayut Suthatsanachinda]

[Text] National Security Council [NSC] chief Suwit Suthanukun yesterday threatened to take legal action against any Burmese student found to be involved in political activity in the country.

Thailand has accommodated the Burmese students on humanitarian grounds, but many of them have been

exploiting Thailand's lenient attitude by staging anti-Rangoon political activities here, he said.

Such practices by illegal immigrants are considered a violation of international law, he added. "According to international law, this (political activity) is not legal, as they (the Burmese students) are illegal immigrants asking for political refuge in Thailand," the NSC secretary general said.

"The international law is in effect in Thailand, but it has never been enforced. From now on we will not allow such practices to continue, and will immediately crack down and arrest those who are found to be involved in such activities."

He warned that students who are arrested for political activity will be imprisoned and later deported. He did not clarify if legal procedures will be taken against the students before they are imprisoned.

Suwit said last Saturday's hijacking of a Thai Airways International jet was "the last straw" as far as Thailand's patience with the students is concerned. "Because of this incident, Thailand cannot tolerate (such political actions) anymore and will have to adhere to the international rule," he said.

Ye Marn, 24, and Ye Htin Kyaw, 22, reportedly students from Rangoon University, hijacked the THAI jet shortly before it was due to land in the Burmese capital and forced it to fly on to Calcutta. They reportedly were carrying a fake bomb.

After negotiations lasting eight hours, and international publicity of their demands on the Rangoon military regime, they finally released all 220 passengers and crew before surrendering. The incident has not only put Thailand in a difficult position—as it was the second hijack carried out by Burmese students—but it has also stirred widespread public debate on Thailand's policies on Burma and Burmese students.

While some sympathize with the students, others have criticized the government for being too lenient in dealing with the dissident Burmese.

Suwit said the threat of legal moves against the Burmese students was in response to calls and comments from the Thai public.

After chairing yesterday's meeting of the sub-committee on anti-international terrorism, the secretary general said the talks did not focus on measures to be taken against the students, but rather on the revision of existing airport security measures and ways to block similar acts of terrorism. "We are afraid that it (the hijack) could become a trend, which is why we need to enforce stringent measures to prevent further incidents," he said.

But the forum concurred that there was no flaw in the existing measures. Instead it was felt that strict application has to be followed without exception, especially searches for arms and weapons which passengers might carry, he said.

Suwit said there was in fact a general guideline on dealing with the Burmese students and that was to confine them to a holding centre. The project, however, is still being studied.

Difficulties have emerged because the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees wanted the confined students termed as refugees while Thailand objects to the idea to get around the question of when repatriation can be permitted, said Suwit.

Students on Resettlement Fears

BK1411023990 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
14 Nov 90 p A2

[By Yindi Loetcharoenchok]

[Text] Exiled Burmese students have expressed fears and concerns over the Thai plan to resettle them in a border holding centre, a move which they said could make them vulnerable to the Burmese junta.

Their reaction coincided with two separate moves by a private organization and a Ramkhamhaeng student union urging Thailand to review its national policy on Burma and be lenient in dealing with Burmese students living illegally in Thailand.

"It will be very difficult for the students" now that the Thai government has decided to go ahead with the camp project, said Dr Thiha, chairman of the Overseas National Students' Organization of Burma (ONSOB), which has been set up to oversee dissident Burmese students residing in Bangkok. All of them are considered to be under the protection of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

UNHCR has already registered about 1,100 students including 50 monks and is providing aid to them in the form of financial assistance which amounts to Bt [baht] 3 million a month. Those under UNHCR's care are required to stay in Bangkok.

All the students were against the idea of staying in a holding centre, said Thiha. He, however, could not say what the students would do if the project was implemented, and the students were then rounded up and sent to the camp, the location of which is unknown.

The students, he said, are in a dilemma as they cannot return to the jungle due to military offensives and hard living conditions, and neither do they want to stay in the camp, which will restrict their political activities.

"It is like staying in a prison, and worst of all some of us (students) are on the Burmese junta's wanted list. If the

Thai and Burmese authorities reach some kind of agreement, then we could be sent back to Burma where our safety is not guaranteed," said Thiha.

The idea of a safe border holding center was first initiated by the UNHCR, which found the proposal a good solution to cope with thousands of Burmese students and dissidents, who despite being under UN protection, are allegedly harassed by Thai authorities. The Thai government approved the proposal last August and assigned the Interior Ministry to carry out the project. The ministry will hold a meeting tomorrow to discuss the details of the camp project and stringent measures to deal with the students.

The plan has received a cool reaction from the non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which have been providing humanitarian assistance to the students. But with the hijacking incident, some of the organizations are finding it difficult to defend their position.

"The NOGs cannot do anything now. At first we wanted to protest against the plan, but now they (Thai government) have a reason to set up the camp, we don't know how to protest," said a Thai aid worker, who added that with the setting up the camp "it is unavoidable that they will be highly vulnerable to the Burmese military's attention."

Like the dissident All Burma Students' Democratic Front (ABSDF), Thiha strongly denied his group's involvement in last Saturday's hijacking of a Thai Airways International aircraft by two Burmese students, which was commandeered and forced to land in Calcutta on its regular Bangkok-Rangoon route.

He said his group has a clear policy of pursuing a "non-violent method" in their struggle for democracy in Burma and has always strictly adhered to the rules.

The incident, which ended with the surrender of Ye Marn, and Ye Htin Kyaw, has panicked some students, especially those who knew Ye Marn, for fear that Thai authorities could trace his relationship with other Burmese students in Bangkok, who were involved in the act of terrorism, said Thiha.

Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Suchinda Kraprayun, meanwhile, said Thailand has been in a dilemma in its dealing with Burmese affairs because of the country's close ties with the Rangoon government and widespread sympathy for Burmese dissidents here.

"It's really difficult," he said. "Leaning too much to one side can cause problems."

A group called the International Action Committee for Democracy in Burma yesterday called on Deputy Prime Minister Gen Athit Kamlang-ek and urged Thailand to review its policy on Burma and be lenient in dealing with the illegal Burmese students living in Thailand.

The group did not support the violent action of hijacking but wanted to urge the international community and

Thailand to sympathize with the Burmese people whose human rights have been extensively violated by the ruling Burmese junta of Gen Saw Maung, said Sarawut Prathumrat, a member of the committee.

The group also urged the Thai government to reassess its policy on Burma which, was "economic-oriented" and "supportive of a military regime," and to apply justice and humanity in the treatment of Burmese students, he said.

Athit pledged to pass the group's petition on to Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, said Sarawut.

In a related move, Ramkhamhaeng University Student Union yesterday distributed leaflets calling the Thai government to review its Burmese policies "which not only ignore human rights principles but are also based on uncontrolled economic benefits."

It urged a readjustment of the policy taking into account the "true political development" inside Thailand's western neighbour.

Buddhists, Students Protest

BK1511163090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1614 GMT 15 Nov 90

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 15 (AFP)—Some 30 Thai students and members of a Thai Buddhist association demonstrated at the Burmese Embassy here Thursday against the violent suppression of monks and pro-democracy activists in Burma, police said.

The demonstrators submitted a letter to the embassy condemning the military government, which has ruled Rangoon since staging a coup in September 1988. They accused the junta of "pulling the people and nation down in the most shameful manner."

The letter, signed by the Thai Students and Buddhists' Association, demanded that the government "cease undermining the Buddhist religion" and "restore Buddhist religious rights to the people."

The Burmese military government, which was recently accused by the London-based human rights group Amnesty International of turning the predominantly Buddhist country into a state of terror, has cracked down on monks supporting the pro-democracy movement. The development has aroused concern in neighboring Thailand, which is also predominantly Buddhist.

Burmese Embassy officials declined to accept the letter.

Government, Students Criticized

BK1311112190

[Editorial Report] Two Thai language dailies—MATICHON and THAI RAT—on 13 November carry comments on the hijacking, on 10 November, of a Thai Airways International airliner by two Burmese students

who forced the plane to fly to Calcutta during its regular flight from Bangkok to Rangoon.

MATICHON, in an 800-word page eight editorial entitled: "The Hijacking of a Thai Airliner by Burmese Students; a Point Worth Looking At?" says that, although nobody was hurt in the incident, the hijacking caused great damage to Thailand and the Thai Airways Company. Concerned authorities should not feel relieved and drop all investigations just because the students used a fake bomb. The editorial asks the following: "There is a question they must answer. Why did the Burmese students, taking refuge in Thailand from political persecution, stage such a bold attempt using Thailand as their base of operation without taking heed of Thailand's law or possible damage to the country that has given them shelter?"

Thailand is known as a free democratic country with Buddhist leniency as a national trait. Yet, the dissident Burmese students are not entitled to carry out activities which would harm the host country. The editorial blames the government for all that happened saying that "there should be a strict control and monitoring of those Burmese dissidents who are now taking refuge in Thailand in large numbers. They should not be allowed to move from place to place freely and organize political activities as they wish."

A 500-word THAI RAT column by Chalam Khieu, on page 3, entitled "The Kind Host," also says that security officials at the Bangkok Airport should not think that they are free from blame just because the hijackers used a fake bomb as their weapon. The incident has greatly damaged the country's reputation. It has incurred extra expenses to the airline company and shaken the morale of its crew and passengers. "Although I support the Burmese students' call for democracy, I do not think they should choose the Thai airline as a target. Authorities in charge of national security and intelligence must think now whether Thailand should continue to give the Burmese students taking refuge in Thailand freedom of movement," the columnist says.

"If I remember well, over the past month there have been two incidents of bombs being thrown at the Burmese embassy on North Sathon Road in Bangkok. As nobody was hurt in the incidents except for damage to the glass windowpanes, the protests did not become big news. Also there have been several protests and demonstrations at the embassy lately. Why have our authorities in charge of intelligence failed to detect the move in advance? Is it not about time now for us to review our policies and revise regulations toward the Burmese students hiding in our capital?" the columnist concludes.

Army Warns on Helping Illegals

BK1611025190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 16 Nov 90 p A

[By Kokhet Chanthaloetluk and Sirot Sukhphinyo]

[Text] As part of the stringent measures against anti-Rangoon activities in Thailand, the Thai military yesterday threatened to take legal action against those hosting or assisting Burmese staying here illegally. "I want to warn the people who are hiding or hosting them (illegal Burmese immigrants) to stop violating the law. They can face legal action if caught by the authorities," said Lt Gen Narudon Detpradiyut, director of the Supreme Command's Information Department.

"We realize now that they have been using Thai territory for their political activities such as the hijacking. Is this the way we should continue to help them?" said the general.

Narudon urged the Thai people to inform the authorities if they knew their hideouts. "It is the duty of the police and other concerned officials to deal with the immigrants, who sneak into the country. The general public, who know their whereabouts should inform the officers and not assist them which is against the law," he stressed.

The general said the Thai government has promulgated stringent measures to deal with the illegal Burmese and all the authorities knew how to deal with them.

Apart from the Burman race, Narudon said, there are also the Shan, the Karen and other ethnic people who illegally cross the border into Thailand. On this matter, it is the responsibility of local army officers to prevent them from entering the country, he said.

In a related issue, informed sources in the Special Branch Police yesterday expressed their concern over the Thai plan to resettle the Burmese students at a border holding centre.

There was no full guarantee that the illegal entry would cease once the border camp was established, said the sources. They added that it was very difficult to prevent the Burmese from crossing into the country as the two neighbouring countries share over a 1,500-km long river and mountainous boundary. "They could find a safe area from where they could sneak in without being caught," they said.

The sources urged the Thai government to take into account the difficulties and tremendous burdens of the camps along the eastern border where hundreds of thousands of displaced Cambodians are taking refuge, and cited unexpected incidents such as heavy shellings by contending forces into the camp which could later cause a national dispute.

International organizations such as the United Nations might funnel a lot of funds to assist the Burmese camp at the beginning, but this might get less later, forcing the Thai government alone to shoulder the heavy responsibility, the sources warned.

Review of Policy on Burma Urged

BK1511122590 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai

15 Nov 90 p 8

[Editorial: "Thai Government's Policy on Burma"]

[Text] The hijacking of a Thai airliner by Burmese students who forced the plane to fly on to Calcutta, India on 10 November has stirred a widespread criticism about the Thai Government's policy toward the military regime in Burma. The hijackers said that they wanted to publicize to the world the harsh repression of the Burmese people by the Burmese military dictatorship.

Since it took power in a coup after violently crushing the pro-democracy movement in Burma two years ago, the Burmese military junta has not responded to the people's wish for an end to decades of dictatorial rule. A general election was held, but it was meant by the Rangoon Government to hoodwink the world. The military government has denied power to the party which won the election. Instead, there have been threats, harassment, and arrests in a bid to force those elected by the people to accept the conditions set forth by the Burmese junta in order to make it impossible for the transfer of power to civilian rule. Worse even, the military regime lately harassed and persecuted Buddhist monks for boycotting soldiers.

While the world is condemning and isolating the military regime in Burma, the Thai Government instead has been opening up trade relations, including logging and fishing businesses, with the Burmese junta. Naturally, a government ostracized by the world over would be eager to enter into business with Thailand by giving it special privileges. This is a shortcut for one's own survival. And in return, the military regime in Burma wanted Thailand to suppress pro-democracy students taking refuge in Thailand.

As a matter of fact, business dealings with the Burmese junta only benefit certain groups or persons, and not the Thai people in general. Meanwhile, Thailand is losing its reputation in dealing with a government shunned by the international community. It is believed that, sooner or later, the international community would introduce certain measures in order to help the Burmese people.

The Thai Government is democratically elected. Like other civilized countries, Thailand condemns human rights violations. Yet, the Thai Government's policy of supporting the repressive military dictatorship in Burma runs against that principle. It is damaging to Thailand's image and reputation. The recent suppression of Buddhist monks in Burma strongly hurts the feelings of the Buddhists in Thailand. Those incidents should be enough to tell the Thai Government that it is time now to review its policy toward this neighbor. It should be a policy of correctness based on moral conscience, and not on interests which do not add up to much.

Police Search for Third Suspect

BK1611064490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0632 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Excerpt] Bangkok, Nov 16 (AFP)—Thai security authorities are seeking a Burmese student allegedly involved in last week's hijacking of a Thai Airways International (THAI) airbus plane, a security official said here Friday. The official attached to the National Security Council (NSC), Thailand's top intelligence agency, said both metropolitan and provincial police had been ordered to look for Ye Yan Aung, believed to be an accomplice of the two students who forced a Rangoon-bound THAI aircraft to land in Calcutta on Saturday.

Ye Marn, 24, and Ye Htin Kyaw, 22, who are facing trial in India, commandeered the aircraft by using fake bombs but freed all 221 passengers aboard before giving themselves up to Indian authorities.

The NSC official, who declined to give his name, said it was likely that Ye Yan Aung fled the country across the Thai-Burmese border, but added that Thai agents had not yet given up searching for him in Bangkok. [passage omitted]

Lao Official Visits, Discusses Drug Suppression

BK0811020990 Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 Nov 90 p A2

[By Yindi Loetcharoenchok]

[Text] Laos is intensifying its narcotics-suppression efforts and hopes for increased international support following the success of some government programmes, said Deputy Lao Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat, who is here on a five-day visit.

Souban said yesterday his government had given top priority to reducing poppy production and replacing it with other cash crops. It has also tried to educate the people about drugs and crack down on trafficking to the world market, especially to the United States, he said. "But such operations have not run smoothly due to a lack of various resources," said Souban, who stated that Laos still needed a great deal of aid from the international community to ensure the success of the campaign. The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, along with the United States, Australia, Japan and Germany have been assisting Laos in poppy eradication and in suppressing trafficking.

Souban admitted that attempts to crack down on trafficking in the past had been ineffective, but said more attempts were now being made.

Apart from talks with his Thai counterpart Amnuai Yotsuk, Souban, who has been appointed chairman of Laos's first committee on narcotics control, also met Police Major General Chaowalit Yotmani, secretary-general of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board. The Tuesday meeting was basically an exchange of views on

the two national drug boards, their duties and operations, as well as about cooperation with Western countries and international organizations, the visiting minister said.

Chaowalit pledged assistance to Vientiane in its campaign, said Souban, who added that he would conduct a study on present needs in Laos that he would later pass on to Chaowalit.

Lao Ambassador to Thailand Bounkeut Sangsomsak said opium production in Laos had dropped drastically over the past decade, from around 60 metric tonnes per annum to 20-30 tonnes. The decrease was the result of the exodus of Lao hill tribe people in the late 1960s and early 1970s, he said. Opium poppy is grown mainly by the hill tribes as their main source of income as well as for medicinal reasons. But US narcotics officials have estimated that opium output for Laos was 200-300 tonnes during the 1989-90 period, compared to 1,200-1,500 tonnes for Burma and 20 for Thailand.

Souban said his government was trying to resettle the hill tribes on low land where they could cultivate other cash crops.

Japan Agrees To Help in SRV Oil Exploration

BK1411091190 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Kraisaak Chunhawan, adviser to Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan said yesterday that Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu agreed to cooperate with Thailand in exploring Vietnam's oil and gas reserves. Kraisaak said the agreement was reached on Sunday [11 November] when Chatchai held discussion with the Japanese leader in Tokyo.

Vietnam has invited Thailand to invest in the development of its promising oil and gas reserves. The invitation was extended to Thailand during the visit of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to Thailand early this month.

Kraisaak said Chatchai proposed to Kaifu that Thailand and Japan cooperate in a joint venture to help Vietnam develop the industry as well as their economy.

Chatchai and his entourage, including Foreign Minister Subin Pinkhayan, Supreme Commander General Sunthon Khongsomphong, and his policy advisers, are due to leave Tokyo's Narita Airport at about 3 p.m. tomorrow for China where the prime minister is scheduled to have a working dinner with the Chinese leader, presumably Premier Li Peng.

Prime Minister Seeks Japanese Aid for Cambodia

BK1611022590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Nov 90 p 7

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan urged Japan to help Thailand renovate an airport, and rail

track in Cambodia so supplies can be moved efficiently when peace comes to the war-torn neighbour.

Talking to a group of reporters who accompanied him to Japan and China, Gen Chatchai said that he had made the request during his meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu in Tokyo.

Gen Chatchai said the renovation of the airport in Phnom Penh, the strategic Highway Number 5 west of Cambodia as well as the rail link between the Cambodian capital to the Thai border, would be crucial to the work of the United Nations' peacekeeping force and other groups to be sent there after a settlement.

The airport, highway and railway have been seriously damaged in fighting. Thailand and UN officials would be willing to cooperate with Japan if it agreed to help, Gen Chatchai said.

Cambodian Peace Settlement Obstacles Discussed

*BK1511105290 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia
in English 1500 GMT 14 Nov 90*

[Article: "Who is the Problem-Maker in the Cambodian Issue?"]

[Text] After the failure of the first meeting of the Cambodian Supreme National Council in Bangkok in mid-September, it seems that the peace process is facing a setback. Although at the Jakarta meeting in last September the four Cambodian factions' leaders have accepted the United Nations peace plan, in which urging the establishment of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia and the Supreme National Council under the presidency of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, they cannot agree on the role of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and of Mr. Hun Sen [as heard]. The Cambodian resistance group insists that, according to the United Nations peace proposal and the Jakarta joint statement, Prince Norodom Sihanouk would be the president of the Supreme National Council as the 13th member.

The Phnom Penh regime rebutted and proposed two alternatives. First, Prince Sihanouk could join the council as the president and the 12th member. The second choice was if Prince Sihanouk joined the council as the president and the 13th member, the Phnom Penh regime would have had another additional seat in the council. In the immediate aftermath of the deadlock in the Supreme National Council meeting, Prince Sihanouk accepted the alternative of 14-member council. Then Mr. Son Sann, the prime minister of the Coalition Government of Cambodia proposed another round of the Supreme National Council meeting. It is regrettable to note that the Heng Samrin regime does not match its words with this. The Phnom Penh regime requests the vice presidential post or co-presidency or the rotation of presidency with Prince Sihanouk for Mr. Hun Sen.

Moreover, the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) rejects the administrative involvement of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia. This is a dirty plot of the Phnom Penh regime to spoil the peace process proposed by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. The PRK has attempted to confuse the substance of the Cambodian issue by stressing the civil war, for example, the struggle for a power between the PRK and the resistance. The PRK insists that the political power in Phnom Penh must be divided by two, not four as the resistance cites. The PRK and its supporters, the Vietnamese, have maneuvered diplomatic exercises in order to underline their propaganda. That is the reason why the PRK demands the vice presidential post or co-presidency for Mr. Hun Sen.

It is impossible to work with the PRK's request, because there are four Khmer factions. How about the other two Khmer leaders—Mr. Son Sann and Mr. Khieu Samphan? It is certain that they will not accept the PRK's vicious thinking. Furthermore, it is an overdemand of the PRK, which tries to accelerate the status of Mr. Hun Sen. The international community should not believe in the simple trick of the PRK. The remarks of the PRK leaders clearly indicate that they ignore the United Nations peace plan and instigate intensified fightings.

Vietnam is the other one held responsible for not pressing enough influence on the PRK to accept the United Nations peace proposal. In early September 1990, three Vietnamese top-level leaders—Mr. Nguyen Van Linh, secretary general of the Vietnamese Communist Party; Mr. Do Muoi, prime minister; and Mr. Pham Van Dong, former prime minister—visited China and signed the memorandum with the Chinese leaders, in which both sides accepted the United Nations peace plan of comprehensive solution to the Cambodian conflict, the establishment of the Supreme National Council under the presidency of Prince Sihanouk, and the end of arms supplies to the warring Khmer factions.

At present, Vietnam is still only main supplier of aid to the PRK. It depends on the Vietnamese leaders whether they desire to be peace-makers or not. The Vietnamese leaders should have a long-term perception. The world situation changes very fast. Economic issue has become on the top of agenda. Even in Vietnam, more than 50 percent of its population are under the poverty line. Struggle for living is more important than struggle for power. But better living can't embed in war time. Thus, if the Vietnamese leaders think that they work for the prosperity of their people, they should persuade the PRK leaders to accept the United Nations peace overture and go back to the negotiating table with realistic mind.

On the PRK leaders' part, they should bear in mind that, among the other things, wars can't provide better living to the Cambodian people. Conversely, wars destroy and eliminate everything. For 12 years, the Cambodian people have never lived with peace. It is about time for them to have a peaceful environment. It is a pity that the

inflexibility and stubbornness of the PRK leaders do not comply with this goal. Therefore, the rethinking of the PRK leaders is indispensable for a hope for peace in Cambodia.

Cambodian Peace Plan, Superpowers' Role Viewed

*BK1511075590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
15 Nov 90 p 7*

[By Suphaphon Kanwirayothin in Geneva]

[Text] Superpower attention focussed on the Persian Gulf crisis may undermine funding of the Cambodian peace plan, Thai Ambassador Tet Bunnak said in Geneva yesterday.

Ambassador Tet, who was formerly Thai ambassador to Beijing, told the BANGKOK POST that "the timing for the Cambodian conflict is not good as the world has a more urgent priority in the Gulf. To settle the Cambodian problem under the plan of the permanent five members of the United Nations Security Council would require enormous funds.

"But this occurs at a time when funds for resolving the international crisis have gone to the Gulf." He said. Cambodian peace plan—drafted by the United States, China, the Soviet Union, France and Britain—envisages a most ambitious undertaking that would cost US\$3 billion to \$5 billion.

Against the prevailing Persian Gulf situation, France and Indonesia have the responsibility of pursuing peace efforts as co-chairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia [PICC], said Ambassador Tet who heads the Thai Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

At the same time, China will not abandon its commitment towards Cambodia although the Gulf crisis is occupying its attention as with other superpowers, he said. "The next step of the Cambodian peace process in Paris may assume a new shape because of a lack of funding."

He could not predict what will happen at the reconvened PICC meeting later this month.

As major powers, such as the United States, focus their attention on the Gulf, "Where will the world find a budget to implement the UN peace plan for Cambodia?" the ambassador said.

Asked if the recent Jakarta meeting aimed at elaborating on the UN peace plan in the absence of a Cambodian agreement on the Supreme National Council [SNC] is putting the cart before the horse, the ambassador said the meeting should be considered as progress towards a settlement at international level.

The Cambodian factions were not present during the recent meeting in Jakarta. The Jakarta meeting, held

under the aegis of the PICC, is bound to have some effect on the warring Cambodian factions, he said.

Unless Vietnam and Phnom Penh cooperate with regional and international efforts in search of a solution, the ambassador said he cannot see what others can do to break the deadlock.

In the past four years China has continuously adjusted its position to suit changing reality and Beijing's normalisation of ties with the Soviet Union and a similar move with regards to Vietnam has contributed to the settlement of the Cambodian conflict. The Cambodian problem remains an obstacle to both Sino-Vietnamese normalisation and the settlement itself, the ambassador said.

The hush-hush meeting in Beijing between Chinese and Vietnamese party leaders brought about the success of the Jakarta meeting which resulted in the formation of the SNC in which the Cambodians agreed to adopt the UN peace plan. However, the Cambodians have since been locked in wrangling over the chairmanship of the SNC.

PRC on Deal To End Arms Supply to Khmer Rouge

*BK1611020190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
16 Nov 90 p 7*

[By Kanchana Spindler in Beijing]

[Text] China would stop supplying arms to the Khmer Rouge if "all sides" agreed to do the same, Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng told Gen Chatchai Chunhawan.

The Thai Prime Minister informed his Chinese counterpart that the Soviet Union intends to announce at the next UN Security Council meeting its intention to stop arms supplies to Cambodia. The arms supply issue was discussed at their "working dinner" on Wednesday night shortly after Gen Chatchai's arrival from Tokyo where he attended Emperor Akihito's enthronement ceremony.

A highly-placed source in the Thai delegation said Li wanted the Soviet Union to propose the moratorium establishment proposal to China directly.

Gen Chatchai was on a one-night "working visit" to China, where he met the Chinese premier to exchange views on bilateral issues, the political settlement of the Cambodian conflict and the Gulf crisis.

Gen Chatchai also told Li of the visit to Thailand of Vietnamese Premier Do Muoi in January as well as his own recent visit to Laos. Li Peng, said the source, "had no objection" to the Vietnamese Prime Minister's visit.

The Mekong Basin Development was also discussed. Foreign Minister Subin Pinkhayan proposed China's participation as well as Burma's involvement in the project. "China said it is ready and seemed enthusiastic," Mr Subin said.

On the Cambodian question, China's position that Prince Sihanouk be urgently elected chairman of the Supreme National Council [SNC] was stressed during

the meeting of the two premiers. Other issues included whether SNC's vice-chairmanship should be set up and that they should be decided by four parties within the SNC through internal consultations.

China would "respect" the agreement reached by the four Khmer factions, one local newspaper here said. Gen Chatchai said he agreed with Li on the two points. Both leaders said they were keen to continue close co-ordination and co-operation in striving for a final settlement in Cambodia.

Gen Chatchai was in Beijing as Li's guest, the fifth time the two premiers met. Observers in Gen Chatchai's 14-man delegation regarded it as a "good sign" in Thai-Chinese relations.

According to another source in the delegation, Li told Gen Chatchai that the arms supply was the result of an "old agreement" with the Khmer Rouge. There would be no "new agreement" to be initiated along the same lines, Li was quoted as saying.

Meanwhile, a US source who attended the Jakarta meeting said China had "stopped" all arms shipments to the Khmer Rouge after the talks. This has not been confirmed.

Adviser Views Chatchai's Beijing Activities

*BK1611075790 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai
16 Nov 90 p 22*

[Excerpt] According to Surakiat Sathianthai, adviser to the prime minister, who is a member of Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan's delegation visiting Japan and China, the prime minister's visit to China was arranged on a short notice and as a result there were some inconveniences. However, meetings with Chinese leaders proceeded as scheduled.

Surakiat says Chinese Premier Li Peng cancelled his dinner with Indonesian President Suharto on 14 November to meet with General Chatchai. On 15 November morning, Gen. Chatchai met with Prince Sihanouk. On the same day, General Chatchai's meeting with Chinese President Yang Shangkun proceeded warmly.

According to Surakiat, Prince Sihanouk promised General Chatchai that he will accept chairmanship of the Supreme National Council [SNC] and agreed in principle that there can be any number of vice chairmen if the council members agree. The prince will resign from the presidency of the tripartite coalition and will not have voting power. He said if other factions agree on this principle he is ready to attend a meeting on resolution of the Cambodian problem in Thailand.

Surakiat says the meeting between General Chatchai and President Yang Shangkun proceeded most cordially. The Chinese side supported the Thai side's meeting with Sihanouk and had no reservations about the number of

SNC vice chairmen. Yang likened the visit by General Chatchai to one between old friends. [passage omitted]

Reaction to Army's Ban on 'Gatherings' Reported

Pramuan, Banhan Support Ban

*BK1411021990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
14 Nov 90 p 1*

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Pramuan Saphawasu and Interior Minister Banhan Sinlapa-acha yesterday commended the Army for banning gatherings in front of Government House, saying it would help the Government.

Talking to reporters yesterday, Mr Pramuan said that Army Chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun had informed him and had obtained permission from Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and the Supreme Commander before issuing the ban.

"He has done what is appropriate. Whether the ban is too blunt a move depends on how one looks at it. I personally think this will do more good than harm," Mr Pramuan said. The deputy premier dismissed a suggestion that the ban could be seen by the public and foreigners as a sign that the Government cannot deal with mobs.

"This is the job of the military. People like us would have difficulty handling it (rallies). This is the right thing to do. We have to think about law and order first no matter what foreigners think," Mr Pramuan said.

Mr Banhan shared Mr Pramuan's views, but quickly added that there were still no serious problems in the country that needed military intervention.

Government spokesman Suwit Yotmani also said the Army had good reason to issue the ban. But since the order was not issued by the Government, he said, he could not say why it was issued.

Interior Permanent Secretary Anan Anantakun said the ministry had been notified about the ban and was closely watching developments. It would cooperate with the Army in carrying out the order and he foresaw no problems, he said. Mr Anan said the ban had most likely been issued because the Army had received information that there would be a rally in front of Government House.

Government MP's Attack Ban

*BK1411015990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
14 Nov 90 pp 1, 3*

[Text] Government MPs yesterday strongly criticised the Army for issuing an order prohibiting rallies at Government House. The MPs said the order was unconstitutional and cautioned the military not to stage a coup against the Government.

In an unexpected move, Chat Thai MPs from General [retired] Han Linanon's faction yesterday voiced their

annoyance at the army order, issued late Monday night, banning any gathering of more than 10 persons in front of Government House. The MPs said they were shocked to learn of the order. They said the army would be hard put to justify the ban.

Chumphon MP Chaturon Khotchasi said the order might be justified if the country was in turmoil or disorder. However, there was no such situation and he saw no reason why the country needed to face such an order which might cause public confusion.

The MP said he was concerned over current political developments and cautioned the army not to stage a coup d'etat. Citing article 36 of the Constitution, Mr Chaturon said any law or order prohibiting people from exercising their basic rights of speech and expression by holding a peaceful rally was unconstitutional.

He said it was inappropriate for the Army to use its conflict with a politician as a reason to issue such an order. "This could only help to worsen the political situation and destroy democracy in the country," Mr Chaturon said.

Chachoengsao MP Chaturon Chaisaeng said the army exercised its power under the Internal Peace Keeping Act issued in November 1973 when the country was under dictatorial rule. Calling the Act a dictatorial law, the MP urged the Government to revoke it since it was out of date in the current democratic political situation.

The MP added that under the Act only the Prime Minister was empowered to authorise use of the law. However, the army issued the order while Gen Chatchai Chunhawan was not in the country and this may cause confusion and misinterpretation by the public that the Government supported the move.

He said the order would have a strong negative impact on the country's investment climate as investors might question the Government's stability.

"The Army's move is an offensive to exert more pressure on the Government if it does not yield to the military's demand for a cabinet reshuffle," Mr Chaturon said. "There might be another step taken which will be more threatening to the Government," he said.

Muan Chon Party secretary-general Sophon Phetsawang also attacked the army order, saying there was no threatening situation facing the Government to warrant a ban on peaceful gatherings. The public would only be thrown into confusion by the order, the Buri Ram MP said.

He said Government House was a place where people came to dramatise their causes. "It's quite strange for the army to issue an order barring any such rally," Mr Sophon said. "How can the country call itself democratic if its people are prohibited from voicing their dissatisfaction with the Government?"

He admitted Muan Chon had planned a rally at Government House yesterday as the military had charged.

However, it had been called without any intention of causing any political tension in the country but merely to give moral support to party leader Pol Capt Chaloeam Yubamrung.

He said if the people from Buri Ram province could not come to show their support for the Muan Chon party leader in Bangkok then Pol Capt Chaloeam might be asked to see the people in the province. "The people there want to know why Minister Chaloeam was removed from the Government. What did he do wrong? On whose order was he ousted from Cabinet?" the MP asked.

He said Pol Capt Chaloeam did not want to cause any unrest and had asked the people not to come to the rally, which was called off during the weekend.

Solidarity Party MP Dusit Sophitcha said the order lacked justification and could bear an adverse impact on the Government.

The Army had blown the conflict between a Cabinet minister and a senior military officer out of proportion and this might turn public sentiment against the military itself, the Ubon Ratchathani MP said.

Opposition Leaders Disapprove

BK1511015590 Bangkok THE NATION in English
15 Nov 90 p A2

[Text] Opposition MPs yesterday voiced disapproval of the army's ban on rallies around Government House and called on the army chief to lift the ban before Premier Chatchai's scheduled return from China Sunday.

Deputy party leader Uthai Phimchaichon said the drastic measure was meant only for critical situations, which was not the case at present. The order tarnished the reputation of Thailand in the eyes of foreign countries, he said.

"It looks like there was an ulterior motive behind the move and it seems to be an attempt to revive long-buried fears" said Uthai, who earned a reputation for his role against the repressive regime of Field Marshal Thanom Kittikhachon in the early 70s.

Dusit Sophicha, an Ubon Ratchathani opposition party MP, said the army should immediately lift the ban and, instead of resorting to such an "inappropriate" act, it should divulge any evidence it has on the alleged proliferating corruption in the Cabinet. The army should hand over the evidence to the Counter Corruption Commission for a thorough investigation as well as reveal it in public, Dusit said.

The opposition politicians were also critical of Premier Chatchai's management style.

Uthai said the premier's decisions to reshuffle the Cabinet and to present the controversial mobile radio unit to His Majesty the King were both mistakes. The government is too plagued with internal bickering and too racked by scandals to be repaired by a Cabinet reshuffle,

he said. It was also inappropriate for the premier to present His Majesty with the mobile radio station, which had become a bone of contention between PM's [Prime Minister's] Office Minister Chaloe M Yubamrung and the Supreme Command, he added.

"This prime minister should no longer stay in power," Uthai said.

Phalang Thama MP Komet Kwanmuang said although the order to ban rallies was lawful, the present situation did not warrant the move. He said the National Security Commander Act implied that it would only be invoked when unrest had occurred.

The Surat Thani MP urged acting premier Pramuan Saphawasu to raise the issue with Suchinda and to seek an immediate withdrawal of the ban. He also urged Prime Minister Chatchai to initiate an extraordinary session of the House in order to discuss the mounting political problems in a proper forum.

Court Quashes Antiban Petition

*BK1511012190 Bangkok THE NATION in English
15 Nov 90 pp A1, A2*

[Excerpt] The ban on public rallies in the vicinity of Government House which was enforced by army chief General Suchinda Khraprayun on Monday night was ruled legal by the Civil Court yesterday. The court quashed a petition by a political activist calling for a ruling to overturn the ban, commenting that Suchinda's order was permissible under the National Security Commander Act.

The four-judge Civil Court panel deemed that the order was necessary to maintain peace and order and rejected the petition's contention that it contravened constitutional rights to free speech.

An appeal to the ruling may be lodged on Monday.

Waranchai Chokchana, leader of Group to Protect People's Interests, a minor band of political activists, who filed the petition with the court yesterday, said in his suit that the ban, ordered by Suchinda in his capacity as capital security commander, contravened Article 36 of the Constitution which guarantees freedom to hold peaceful demonstrations.

In his submission Waranchai said that a rally can only be prohibited when it causes inconvenience to people using a public place, or when the country is at war or under martial law.

It said that the army commander-in-chief, whose rank is only equal to a director general, does not have the right to issue an absolute order that cannot be revoked by the prime minister. The order also caused damage to the country and for those reasons the court should overrule the ban.

The suit was filed after the so-called Club of Lawyers distributed a statement protesting Suchinda's order as

unconstitutional and unlawful. Members of the club could not be identified yesterday. The prestigious Law Society of Thailand has not made any official stand on the controversy.

However, Sak Kosaengruang, the vice president of the society, commented that Suchinda's order was legal because it was based on the National Security Commander Act. He said he could not comment on whether the situation justified the move because he did not have any information on the security situation. "Perhaps the army chief might have some information that the public does not know about," he added.

The panel of four judges who ruled against Waranchai's petition was led by Judge Suchat Suksumit, who is deputy director general of the Civil Court Judge Department.

The panel ruled that the capital security commander was authorized by the National Security Commander Act to ban rallies in a restricted area because the order referred to the need to maintain peace and order and to prevent an exercise of rights beyond the Constitution.

The ban was also restricted to a certain area only and therefore it was not considered in the light of a state of emergency or a martial law situation, Suchat told reporters. Also because the ban did not cause any damage to Waranchai himself, the court decided to drop the lawsuit.

However, Bunyarit Ketsamai, appointed by Waranchai as his lawyer, said that he would pursue the case in the Court of Appeal. He said the appeal would be filed Monday. Bunyarit was Wanchai's running mate when the team ran for the post of Bangkok governor and deputy governor in the gubernatorial election last January.

Before the Civil Court was asked to adjudicate on the suit, Deputy Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi had said that anybody who was against the ban should ask for a court ruling on the issue. [passage omitted]

Activist Groups Comment on Ban

*BK1511021190 Bangkok THE NATION in English
15 Nov 90 pp A1, A2*

[Text] Several groups, including the Students Federation of Thailand (SFT), the Union for Civil Liberties and a little-known organization called the Club of Lawyers, yesterday demanded the urgent lifting of the ban on rallies around Government House, describing it as an unconstitutional and illegal order.

Twenty-two student activists, led by SFT Secretary General Saowani Chitruen, attempted to submit a letter to acting prime minister Pramuan Saphawasu at Government House yesterday afternoon urging him to exercise his constitutional powers to revoke the ban.

Saowani told reporters that the SFT also wanted the government to seek an extraordinary House session to allow the present political problems to be settled through democratic channels.

The group was told by a Government House official that Pramuan was not in and that he would convey the student's letter to the acting premier later. The students insisted on seeing Pramuan, however, leading to a brief confrontation with the government official.

"Is he not in or is he not courageous enough to meet us," one student leader asked. The students left Government House after a 30-minute standoff.

Before leaving, Saowani told reporters that they would not hand the letter to a junior official because they wanted an immediate answer from the acting premier. "We will come back to Government House tomorrow (today) and will keep coming here every day until we get a reply," she said.

The SFT secretary general said that the students wanted the executive branch to be decisive in handling the army over the ban, and that the SFT would not approach army chief General Suchinda Khraprayuan, who instituted the ban, because he was legally under the control of the government.

The student leader said that the move by the army adversely affected the public even though it was the result of "a struggle among a handful of people."

Although the 22-strong student group appeared to have blatantly defied the ban on rallies by more than 10 people, the military and police guards stationed around Government House did not take any action against them.

The Union for Civil Liberties, meanwhile, issued a statement calling for urgent abrogation of the ban and demanded that MPs and the government promulgate a law to scrap the National Security Commander Act. In the statement, Phairot Phonphet, the manager of the citizen's interest group, said that the ban went against the Constitution which guaranteed peaceful rallies unless it caused inconvenience to the public or when the country is in a state of emergency or under martial law rule.

A group of unidentified lawyers, calling themselves the Club of Lawyers, sent a statement to newspaper offices in protest against the ban. In the statement, the little-known group said the ban did not have legal standing because it wrongly referred to the National Security Commander Act.

It said Supreme Commander Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong would have the power under the act only after he had been officially appointed national security commander by the prime minister, adding that Premier Chatchai had never appointed the military leader to the powerful post.

Even if the premier had appointed Sunthon and the latter named Suchinda as Capital Security Commander, it does not mean that the army chief would then have legal powers equal to the national security commander, the statement said.

The ban on rallies was thus an illegal order because it should be issued by the national security commander, and not the capital security commander, according to the statement. Suchinda's move also went against Article 32 of the Constitution which guarantees freedom of expression by the people, it said.

The strong wording of the order, signed by Sunthon [as published] late Monday night and announced on Tuesday, also caused unnecessary panic to the public, damaged the investment climate and adversely affected tourism, the statement said.

Editorial Criticizes Chatchai

BK1411025390 Bangkok THE NATION in English
14 Nov 90 p A8

[Editorial: "Stop the Confrontation"]

[Text] Article 36 of the Constitution guarantees the right of unarmed people to hold peaceful public rallies. Embattled PM's [Prime Minister's] Office Minister Chaloe Yubamrung at first intended to mobilize his people to rally at Government House yesterday to show support for him in his confrontation with the military. But he called it off on Sunday following veiled threats by some military leaders of "drastic" retaliation against him.

Yesterday's declaration of a ban on public gatherings by more than 10 persons around Government House, issued by Army chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun in his capacity as the head of the Capital Security Command, is unnecessary and counter-productive. It will certainly intensify political tensions at a time when the Chatchai administration is in disarray and Premier Gen Chatchai Chunhawan himself is overseas.

Yet General Suchinda contended that he had good reason to take the unprecedented measure. Military intelligence sources say the military had uncovered a "much more sinister" ploy than an innocent show of support to Chaloe, making it imperative for the Army chief to wield his emergency power. And worse still, the military seems to believe the premier's unscheduled visit to China after attending the enthronement of the Japanese emperor was related to a plot to whip up anti-military mobs in Bangkok.

If this is true, the feud between Chaloe and Supreme Commander Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong has taken a crucial turn for the worse. Now it looks like a direct confrontation between the Chatchai administration and the military. This augurs badly for our national future.

Both sides must realize now that neither of them can expect to win with deceit and intimidation. A further

escalation of their conflict will only hurt the country and alienate the people from the political system.

Chaloem's mouth landed himself in trouble with the military when he belittled the supreme commander and challenged the military to side with their nominal leader early last week. The military did just that and the top brass even demanded Chaloem's expulsion from the Cabinet.

Premier Chatchai could have turned down the military demand if he really thought Chaloem was indispensable. If the top brass had put more pressure on him, he could have resigned, dissolved the House and sought a new mandate from the people in a general election. But the premier chose to placate the military by promising them he would drop Chaloem in a Cabinet reshuffle after his trip to Japan and China.

However, the premier's unofficial visit to Beijing—which reportedly caught the Chinese government by surprise—aroused strong suspicion in the military that he was playing for time. Originally he was supposed to meet with Chinese Premier Li Peng over a working dinner tonight, leave for an overnight stop in Hong Kong tomorrow and return to Bangkok on Friday evening. Now a government spokesman says the premier will stay in Beijing until Saturday and come back on Sunday.

This certainly looks dubious. What urgent business could Premier Chatchai possibly have in Beijing? Trying to wrap up a new peace proposal for Cambodia? It just doesn't make any sense for him to waste time on Cambodia or Sino-Thai relations, for that matter, while political confusion rules at home.

This newspaper has said more than once that Premier Chatchai has insufficient leadership qualities. He commands no respect from his own party. He has little control over his own men—such as Chaloem—for whose actions he must be held responsible. He gives lip service to tackling corruption. He tolerated unruly behaviour on the part of Chaloem and didn't even object when Chaloem characterized himself as the premier's protector.

He gave in to the top brass and publicly announced his decision to drop Chaloem. His flip-flops in the Chaloem affair and his dubious trip to China have fuelled suspicion that he might have something up his sleeve. Chaloem's plan to mobilize his supporters in a show of force at Government House further suggested that an anti-military conspiracy was in the offing. This was perhaps what General Suchinda meant when he told reporters the general public would be horrified to know what the military intelligence knew.

Still, General Suchinda need not impose the ban. He could have asked the supreme commander, who was with the premier in Tokyo, to remind the premier to keep his promise. Or better still he could have called the premier personally and settled their differences in private.

However, now that the confrontation is out in the open, the people have the right to know what is it all about. General Suchinda says he will tell everything in due time; he is afraid revealing it now may cause a sudden collapse of the entire political system.

Premier Chatchai, for his part, has until Sunday to prepare an explanation. It had better be a good one. A "no-problem" excuse will not do this time.

If the military really knows something that could wreck his administration, the premier must not try to hang on and accept the role of a lame duck that the military can shoot at will.

Daily Calls for Review of Ban

*BK1411023590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
14 Nov 90 p 4*

[Editorial: "Political Freedom Put in Jeopardy"]

[Text] Since the dark days of dictatorship following the bloody coup of October 1976, Thailand has achieved striking progress in reforming almost all key aspects of its nationhood. Along with the gradual but positive political liberalisation has been the country's enormous economic success and a visible broadening and deepening of social pluralism. Indeed, the country has come a long way from the political backwaters of Southeast Asia to emerge as a modern nation state on the verge of becoming Asia's fifth tiger.

Throughout this period of positive change, one crucial element has stood out prominently—the open and tolerant nature of our society. Differences of opinion over political matters or economic policies have often been subject to a healthy process of extensive public debate. In the end, logic and reasoning would prevail and a consensus of sorts serving the best-possible public interest would be adopted. This has given Thailand a unique characteristic and, as a result, the country has been viewed in a more favourable light by the international community than other less tolerant societies in the region.

But sadly, this outstanding feature of our society has been put in jeopardy. The widely-publicised series of conflicts between senior military figures and PM's [Prime Minister's] Office Minister Chaloem Yubamrung culminated in an unexpected decision by the army leadership yesterday to declare areas in the vicinity of Government House off-limited to political gatherings. Issued by Army Commander Gen Suchinda Khraprayun in his capacity as commanding officer of the Capital Security Command [CSC], the order to ban gatherings of more than 10 people cited as its justification reports that a group of people planned to create unrest by rallying at the area for ulterior political motives which, the report said, would contravene their basic constitutional rights.

Whether the army leadership realises it or not, the ban could have far-reaching adverse repercussions. Spiced with a heavy dose of "face" and personal dignity over

which side was at fault in the mobile radio van controversy, the root cause of the military-Chaloem conflict which apparently prompted Gen Suchinda's order yesterday could at best be described as parochial. The intense bickering was unnecessary and wasteful at a time when many more substantive problems face the country, requiring remedial action. If there had indeed been some ill-intentioned elements, and these elements had gone ahead to stage a rally at Government House and created unrest in the process, the authorities could have easily dealt with them under existing laws. By pre-empting the supposed rally through the use of something reminiscent of martial law, the army leadership has not only overreacted but also succeeded in undermining what would otherwise have been an acceptable expression of political freedom.

Though the existing political system has had its problems—not least the widespread criticism of allegedly proliferating corruption in government circles—Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan has demonstrated that his “elected” government is prepared to respond to public grievances. As such, the Government House—the seat of national political power—has become the focal point of numerous protests and demonstrations. Not all their demands have been met but the essential point is that those who feel they are oppressed and deprived have an open venue to air their grievances. Such is a healthy manifestation of democracy. Unfortunately, such airing of grievances is now banned.

Equally serious is the risk that the ban could ignite unwanted political and economic consequences. It has already sparked some political jitters, with anxious readers calling this newspaper to inquire as to the military's next move. In the climate of political uncertainty over an imminent Cabinet reshuffle, the CSC order yesterday can only serve to heighten such concern and sap confidence with the local and foreign investment communities.

After the two most recent unsuccessful coup attempts in 1981 and 1985, the military as a whole has demonstrated that it has grown more mature in its perception of Thai politics and its own position in the evolving Thai political process. This is a healthy development and to the military's credit. Indeed the country has progressed significantly from the days of coups and counter-coups and there is no turning back. Even if the order yesterday was invoked in genuine good faith, it was unnecessary and could become counter-productive because there already exist sufficient laws and regulations to deal with inciters to public unrest. The military could do well by reviewing and rescinding the ban as soon as possible.

Dailies View Army Chief's Order

BK1411132790

[Editorial Report] Two Thai-language dailies—EKKALAK and SIAM RAT—on 14 November carry comments on the order issued by Army Commander General Suchinda Khraprayun, in his capacity as the

director of the Capital Security Command. The order prohibits rallies from being staged around Government House and during Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan's upcoming cabinet reshuffle.

Ekkalak's 700-word article on page 2, entitled “The Military's Silent Threat: Future Trends of the Thai Political Crisis,” says that since 9 November, the military have been collecting information and testing public sentiment on the crisis of confidence over the government. Finally, in his capacity as director of the Capital Security Command and director of the Internal Peace-Keeping Command, Army Commander General Suchinda Khraprayun issued an order prohibiting all gatherings of more than 10 people around Government House. Before this order, the Army commander revealed an attempt by some politicians to organize a mob in front of Government House on 13 November. He also threatened the person behind this attempt that he may have no more place to live. The current political situation has had some effect on the prime minister's decision to postpone his return from an overseas trip. However, he would not be able to avoid the upcoming cabinet reshuffle.

The article says “It seems that any decision General Chatchai will make will put government stability on the line. This is because a cabinet mini-reshuffle will not help the government win public faith while a major one could result in pressure from the Chat Thai Party or the Social Action Party.”

“However, if there is no reshuffle, it is believed that the government will not be able avoid a political incident since the military have learned from the Pakistani Army, which interfered in the country's politics by bringing corrupt persons to court and returned power back to the people,” the article concludes.

The 600-word SIAM RAT column by Luakin Luachai on page 16, entitled “Big Su's Daily Comments,” says General Suchinda used to be a reliable source of information for reporters. However, he seems to give interviews too frequently these days. The public views the conflict between the military and Police Captain Chaloem Yubamrung as a dispute between Chaloem and Supreme Commander General Sunthon Khongsomphong. However, General Suchinda has joined in the dispute. This raises doubts over whether the public's confidence and faith in General Suchinda has diminished. Usually, General Suchinda does not talk much, but when he does his words are important and make the news.

The columnist goes on to say that “the Capital Security Command's order issued at 2300 of 12 November, signed by General Suchinda, and announced through radio and television stations gave the impression that the planned rally by the supporters of Police Captain Chaloem Yubamrung was a major issue, one that could rattle government stability. Otherwise, General Suchinda would probably not have issued the order late at night.” This gives too much importance to Chaloem although it is still not known what percent

of the leaflets or of the attempts to rally people to support Chaloem will work, as people who join in rallies nowadays are always paid to do so.

"According to the situation, the military's task in the dispute with Police Captain Chaloem should have ended when the prime minister promised to comply with the military suggestion," the columnist says.

Army Chief Lifts Ban on Rallies

*BK1611011690 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0000 GMT 16 Nov 90*

[“Order of the Bangkok Peacekeeping Force No. 45/1990”—read by announcer]

[Text] Pursuant to Bangkok Peacekeeping Force Order No. 43/1990 dated 12 November 1990 banning gatherings near Government House that disturb the peace, the Bangkok Peacekeeping Force deems that it is no longer necessary to continue the ban to preserve peace and has thus ordered the immediate cancellation of Order No. 43/1990.

Ordered on 16 November 1990.

[Signed] General Suchinda Khraprayun, director and commander of the Bangkok Peacekeeping Force

Official Supports Lifting of Ban

*BK1611100190 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0530 GMT 16 Nov 90*

[Statement by Chamlong Khrutkhunthot, deputy secretary general to the prime minister in charge of political affairs, given to the Public Relations Department's correspondent in Nakhon Ratchasima Province on 16 November—recorded]

[Text] The chief of the Capital Security Command is empowered by law to issue orders whenever he thinks it is necessary to protect internal law and order. The ban on political rallies around Government House was motivated by intelligence reports of possible unrest. It was meant to be a preventive measure. It was a good example of how the capital security commander tackled a problem that threatened internal security.

Security involves the services of the intelligence, the police, and finally the military. I think when a situation requires the involvement of the military, this may be interpreted as a state of emergency in the country. This would affect the national economy. I therefore think that the lifting of the ban by the Capital Security Command is very appropriate since the situation is normal and nothing has happened. There is no point of keeping the ban in force as everything is normal now.

Vietnam

Delegation Calls U.S. To Lift Trade Embargo

*BK1511134490 Hanoi International Service
in English 1000 GMT 15 Nov 90*

[Text] The Vietnamese delegation at the recent World Interparliamentary Meeting in Punta del Este, Uruguay, called on the United States Government to lift its trade embargo against Vietnam.

The delegation led by Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Assembly, also supported the enhancement of South-South cooperation and the establishment of the new world economic order.

The conference was attended by about 500 delegates from 90 countries and 35 international organizations. It dealt with the abolition of colonialism and its consequences, education, and eradication of illiteracy, and world politics and economy.

Delegation at Interparliamentary Union Session

*BK1511151090 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT
15 Nov 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 15—A delegation of the Vietnamese National Assembly led by Ms. Nguyen Thi Binh, head of its External Relations Commission and of the Vietnam Mission to the Interparliamentary Union, attended the 84th session of the union held in Uruguay recently.

During the session, the Vietnamese delegates reiterated Vietnam's efforts for normalization of her relations with China and the United States. They also demanded that the U.S. lift its economic embargo against Vietnam.

The session, attended by nearly 500 delegates from 90 countries and 35 international organizations, adopted five resolutions, elected two new members (one each from Australia and Cameroon) to the Interparliamentary Union Executive Board and decided to hold the 85th session in Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea from April 29-May 5, 1991.

Church World Service Delegation Makes Visit

*BK1211151990 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT
12 Nov 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 12—A delegation of the Church World Service (CWS) of the National Council of Churches of the United States headed by Joseph Trower, CWS Director of Missouri State, has paid a working visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnam Union of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization.

CWS established its relations with Vietnam 30 years ago and has always been sympathetic to the Vietnamese people. From 1973-1978, on behalf of the US National Council of Churches and the World Council of Churches

the CWS granted humanitarian aid to Vietnam in the form of economic projects valued at 1 million US dollars. From 1979-1988, CWS gave Vietnam aid in medicaments and food worth one million US dollars per year. This year it plans to grant two million US dollars for the implementation of economic and welfare projects in Hai Hung, Lai Chau, Ha Son Binh, Long An and Dong Thap Provinces.

The delegation was received by Ms. Nguyen Thi Binh, President of the Union of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organizations, with the People's Aid Coordination Committee (Paccomm), the Vietnam-US Friendship Association and other relevant offices and visited several localities which have received CWS's aid.

United Nations Takes Vietnamese in Baghdad Home

BK1311093790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Text] On the night of 11 November, a Paris broadcasting station reported information received from a responsible official of the Jordanian office of an international organization for migrants of the United Nations. He said on 10 November that the organization would start an airlift on 11 November using two planes with the capacity of transporting 175 passengers each. This airlift will gradually carry 7,000 Vietnamese from Baghdad to Hanoi. The other 8,000 Vietnamese will go home in the coming weeks.

Foreign Ministry Applauds Vatican Envoy's Visit

BK1611110690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0904 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Hanoi, Nov 16 (AFP)—The first official visit here by a Vatican delegation was "an important step towards improving relations," the Vietnamese Government says.

Speaking the day after the delegation led by French Cardinal Monsignor Roger Etchegaray left for home, Foreign Ministry Spokeswoman Ho The Lan said late Thursday that Hanoi had promised to "help the Vietnamese population in its relations with the Vatican."

The delegation was in Vietnam, home to six million Roman Catholics, for six days and met with Premier Do Muoi, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Interior Minister Mai Chi Tho.

The Vatican, which had relations with South Vietnam until 1975, also "promised to inform the (Vietnamese) Government before undertaking any activity in Vietnam," Ms. Lan said.

The Vatican officials discussed the ordination of priests and the nomination of bishops for six vacant dioceses including the archdiocese of Hanoi, all blocked for several years pending government approval. Religious worship has been liberalised in recent years in Vietnam, but the Roman Catholic community is still kept under tight surveillance. Several members of the clergy were

denounced recently in the south of the country "for activities against the socialist regime."

Press Communique on Visit

BK1311152290 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 13 Nov 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 13—The following press communique was released here today on the Vietnam visit of a delegation of the Holy See:

A delegation of the Holy See arrived in Vietnam for the first working visit from November 7-13. The delegation had working sessions with competent authorities of the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The delegation is led by His Eminence the Cardinal Roger Etchegaray, president of the Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace, president of the Pontifical Council 'Cor Unum' and representative of His Holiness Pope John-Paul II.

While in Vietnam, the Cardinal and his party paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited the late President's home and office. They were received by Do Muoi, chairman of the council of ministers, Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister, and Mai Chi Tho, minister of the interior.

His Eminence the Cardinal Roger Etchegaray and his party had an official exchange of views with Nguyen Chinh, acting head of the State Commission for Religious Affairs. The exchange centred on issues concerning the Catholic Church of Vietnam and the relations between the Holy See and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Also participating in the exchange of views were officials of the State Commission for Religious Affairs and the Foreign Ministry of Vietnam.

The delegation of the Holy See also met the President and other representatives of the Vietnam Episcopal Council, visited the Hanoi Archbishopric and celebrated a mass at the Hanoi Cathedral. The delegation also visited Hue where it had exchanged of views with the local authorities, visited the Archbishopric and met with representatives of the clergy of the Hue Archdiocese.

The Holy See delegation's working visit took place in an atmosphere of mutual respect and understanding. The two sides agreed to continue their consultations in a constructive and goodwill spirit.

Foreign Ministry on Suharto Visit, Cambodia

BK1511132490 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Nov 90

[Text] A spokeswoman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry Mrs. Ho The Lan said that in his visit to Vietnam next week, Indonesian President Suharto will hold talks with Vietnamese leaders to exchange views on wide range of issues to strengthen the bilateral relations. They will discuss regional and international issues, including

the Cambodian issue to make contributions to building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

Referring to the Vietnam visit by cardinal Roger Etchegaray, Mrs. Ho The Lan maintained that the Vietnamese state always respects freedom of belief of the citizens in the framework of Vietnam's constitution and law. She expressed the hope for good relations with the Vatican and described this Vietnam visit of the Vatican delegation as an important step in improving the relations between the Vietnamese State and the Vatican.

On the result of the recent Jakarta meeting, the spokeswomen held that it was right to say that the absence of all Cambodian sides and other countries concerned at the meeting prevents the meeting from achieving progress.

Nguyen Huu Tho Leaves for Japanese Enthronement

BK1011023090 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 9 Nov 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 9—Vice President of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho left here for Japan today to attend Japanese Emperor Akihito's crowning ceremony.

He was seen off by Le Quang Dao, vice president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly; Tran Duc Luong, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other Vietnamese officials.

Charge d'Affaires A.I. [ad interim] of the Japanese Embassy Toshinori Yanagya [name as received] was among the see-off party.

VNA Reviews Trip

BK1511153890 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 15 Nov 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 15—Vice President of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho left Tokyo today after having attended the crowning ceremony of Japanese Emperor Akihito on November 12.

On November 14, he had cordial conversation with Yoshio Sakurachi, speaker of House of Representatives and president of the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Parliamentary League, and many league members from the Liberal-Democratic Party, the Japanese Communist Party, the Social Party, the Komeito Party, and the Social Democratic Party.

In the afternoon of the same day, Vice Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho was received by Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, who on behalf of the Japanese government, thanked him for his attendance in the enthronement of the Japanese emperor.

During his stay in Tokyo, Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho received representatives of the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Association, the Japan-Vietnam Trade Association, and the Japan-Vietnam Association for Scientific and Technological Exchanges. He also received

Tokyo Nagayama, vice president of the League of Japanese Economists (Keidanren) and president of the oil group Showa Shell.

Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho, who is also president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, met and had a cordial talk with overseas Vietnamese in Japan.

Kien Giang Province Disciplines Party Members

BK1611075190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Nov 90

[Text] The party committee of Kien Giang Province and its directly subordinate city, district, and basic party committees have reviewed the performance of party members and reclassified them according to their quality. The provincial party committee has also punished 560 party committee members and ordinary party members for violations of party discipline. Among those subject to punitive action were eight provincial party committee members, 53 city and district party committee members, and 90 basic party committee party members. A total of 299 members have been expelled from the party, and 22 others have been prosecuted. Various localities have collected hundreds of millions of dong in debts owed by party members. Today, no party members of 60 percent of party bases in the rural areas owe any overdue tax to the state.

Conference Held on 7th Party Congress Documents

BK1511162790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Nov 90

[Station correspondent's report]

[Text] The party Central Committee Secretariat held a national cadre conference in Hanoi from 10 to 13 November to organize a drive to solicit views of party members and the people on some draft documents on the seventh national party congress. Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh attended and addressed the conference. On the first day of the conference, following Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh's opening speech, Comrade Dao Duy Tung presented a draft program for socialist construction for the transition period. The program is composed of six chapters.

Chapter one generally covers the achievements of our party and people over the past 60 years of revolutionary struggle and socialist construction. It asserts the party's general lines and the correct objectives and guidelines of socialist construction. At the same time, it points out the party's mistakes in providing strategic guidance and determining the specific lines in some important domains. This chapter further points out five major lessons of experience of the party: First, the banner of national independence and socialism—a thorough lesson of our country's revolutionary course—must be upheld. Second, the revolutionary cause is of the people, for the people, and by the people. Third, we must combine

national strength with the force of the era and the domestic strength with international force to create the integrated strength to implement victoriously the revolutionary tasks. Fourth, we must preserve solidarity and unity of the party as an apple of our eyes. This is a valuable tradition and a factor that creates the party's strength and a premise to build the all-people solidarity bloc and international solidarity. Fifth, the party leadership is a decisive factor of all victories of the Vietnamese revolution.

Chapter two contains many very important issues such as the fundamental scope of the era, the essentiality of a transitional advance to socialism in our country, the views on socialism built by our people, the fundamental contradictions of our society during the transition period, the basic principles for socialist construction during the transition period, and the objectives of the initial stage. Despite the very complicated changes in the international situation, the draft program for socialist construction in the transition period still asserts the fundamental scope of the era, which lies in the transition from capitalism to socialism worldwide. This transition constitutes a long historic period that has taken place sinuously and intricately to different extents and under various forms through a fierce class struggle.

Chapter three systematically points out viewpoints on the economic, social, cultural, scientific, and educational policies.

Chapter four contains some viewpoints on the positions, objectives, guidelines and basic principled tasks concerning the domains of national defense, security, and foreign policy.

Chapter five outlines some principled guidelines for the political system, the party's role in the political system, and the party leadership formula, including particularly the party's relations with the state.

Chapter six concerns the Communist Party of Vietnam's [CPV] role in socialist construction. Two issues asserted in this chapter are that the CPV as the vanguard political unit of the society represents the interests of the working class, the laboring people, and the nation as a whole. The party is currently renovating the scope and formula of leadership over the state and mass social organizations and the organizational system and its machinery to enhance its quality and effectiveness and meet the requirements of renovating social life.

This program is a banner of the struggle for a victory of socialist construction in our country and serves as a theoretical, ideological, and political base to orient all the activities of our party at present and in subsequent decades.

On the second day of the conference, Comrade Phan Van Khai, head of the state planning commission, presented a draft strategy to stabilize and develop the socioeconomic situation in our country until the year

2000. The strategy to stabilize and develop the socioeconomic situation is aimed at determining the various viewpoints on socioeconomic development along the socialist line and at orienting the economic structure and the management mechanism of various major policies and measures. The strategy consists of four parts.

Part one assesses the real socioeconomic situation in our country and generally appraises the positive changes since the end of the sixth party congress and the shortcomings, weaknesses, and newly emerging problems since the multisectoral economy of goods was adopted. It further indicates the sources of strength in and out of the country.

Part two covers the viewpoints and objectives of socioeconomic development along the socialist line of firmly maintaining our country's national independence, which is aimed at achieving prosperity for the people and power for the country and at advancing toward modernization in a humane, civilized, and disciplined society in which the laboring people are masters, oppression and injustice is eliminated, and all people can enjoy a plentiful, free, and happy life. This strategy is designed for the people and by the people, brings into play the source of manpower and the Vietnamese people, and creates an impetus for development. The viewpoints on development are to plan a multisectoral economy of goods, to plan and systematize the market mechanism, to build an open economic system, to settle the relations between domestic and world markets, to industrialize and modernize the economy in connection with orienting the economic and industrial structures, to develop science and technology, education and training, and economic results, and to unify socioeconomic results.

The draft program points out the following strategic objectives of socioeconomic stabilization and development: to extricate the country from poverty and underdevelopment, to at least double the 1990 average per capita national income by the year 2000, to get rid of the current crisis by 1995, and to stabilize socioeconomic life.

Part three of the draft strategy deals with socioeconomic stabilization and development. It determines that the structures of various sectors and economic domains are linked to the economic development of various regions, and it sets the structures of various economic components.

Part four discusses the various policies and major measures aimed at creating capital in the country and attracting foreign investments, such as the policy on the use of capital, the policies toward domestic and foreign markets, the policy of resolving unemployment, and the policies on education, science, and renovation of management mechanism and organization.

Dear friends: At the conference, Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam presented a draft report on party building. After the conferees had listened to the draft program for socialist construction, the draft strategy of socioeconomic stabilization and development until the year 2000, and the draft report on party building, in yesterday morning's

working session Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh addressed the conference.

He said: Party congresses at all levels and the seventh national party congress are very important and particular. At these congresses, the program for socialist construction from the grass roots to national levels during the transition period will be discussed. This is a program formulated at a time when the international and domestic situations are undergoing many particular changes. Congresses at all levels will also discuss economic strategy for the next few decades so our country can extricate itself from the current poor and backward economic crisis. With a view to satisfactorily formulating our party's program as well as the socioeconomic strategy, we must raise the question of building a truly wholesome, firm, and strong party. Only when the party is firm and strong, and the quality and ability of its members is good, can we implement the program and this socioeconomic strategy. This is a major issue. All party cadres and members should mull over many questions, make democratic contributions, and consult the masses to supplement the program and the socioeconomic strategy as well as the party-building issue.

The general secretary then elaborated on analyzing the major issues in the formulation of the program, the socioeconomic strategy and the party-building task.

He finally stressed: Every party member must firmly grasp Marxist-Leninist principles and creatively apply them to the situation of our country, learn from Uncle Ho's ethics and behavior to advance our country, uphold the party's role in the present situation, and consolidate the party in terms of quality, ethics, and ability. From now until the seventh party congress, there will be many difficulties. As a result, each party base and each locality must stabilize the situation, implement well the ideological task, oppose negativism within the party, and consolidate the party down to the grass-roots level. Only by doing so can we create a good setting in which to conduct party congresses at all levels and elect a new party committee to advance the party's cause vigorously.

At the conference, Comrade Hong Ha, the party Central Committee's office chief, announced the party secretariat's directive on the debate among party members and the people to solicit contributions to some of the draft documents on the seventh national party congress, such as the program for socialist construction during the transitional period and the draft strategy of socioeconomic stabilization and development of our country until the year 2000.

The directive says that from 9 November until the seventh party congress all party committee echelons should actively arrange a way in which to get the views of party members and the masses. They should conduct congresses to conclude the congresses of all provinces and cities and equivalent levels on 10 April 1991 and prepare for the seventh national party congress scheduled for May 1991. The directive asserts that if this drive

to solicit contributions to the various party documents is well organized, it will make the seventh national congress a success.

Nguyen Van Linh Addresses Senior Conference

*BK1511152890 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT
15 Nov 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 15—"The programme on socialist construction sets forth the major guidelines for socialist construction in Vietnam on the basis of upholding principles and applying them to the concrete situation of the country."

That was stated by General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Nguyen Van Linh at a national conference of senior officials held in Hanoi from November 10-13 by the Secretariat of the party Central Committee before submitting the draft "Programme on Socialist Construction in the Transitional Period" and the draft "Strategy for Socioeconomic Stabilization and Development up to the Year 2000" to public discussion.

He added that such a program must carry on the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism while inheriting and developing the ideological and ethical values and the work style of President Ho Chi Minh.

He said: "It is vital for our country to get out of the current crisis, to overcome poverty and backwardness and to increase per capita income by at least two times by the year 2000 compared with 1990, thus winning victory for the socialist line charted in the programme. We are aware of the new and big challenges ahead but on the strength of the initial but important achievements already gained in the past years in the renovation process, we are confident that strategic socioeconomic objective set in the program will be met."

Nguyen Van Linh went on:

"Socialism is facing hard times. However, we should not be pessimistic nor should we waver. Let us remember that a genuine communist party must have an open mind, make self-criticism, analyze the causes of failure or victory in order to go forward. The communists in the East European countries will draw the necessary lessons from reality, creatively develop Marxism-Leninism and correctly apply it to the concrete situation of their countries, find out the correct solutions, enlist the support of the people and regain their strength. Of course, that cannot be done overnight. The way to socialism remains a zigzag and complicated one but socialism will certainly win. As in the past, the Vietnamese party and people are determined to follow Uncle Ho's road to socialism. That is the only way which can secure the well-being and happiness of our people."

Nguyen Van Linh said that to that end, it is a question of decisive importance to [words indistinct] the party, the political vanguard of the whole society, into a politically,

ideologically and organizationally strong party with blood-and-flesh ties with the people.

Do Muoi Holds Economic Development Conference

*BK1411042990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] During his visit to Son La Province 9-11 November, Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers, held a working conference with Son La, Lai Chau, Hoang Lien Son, and Ha Son Binh Provinces to discuss socioeconomic development strategies for the 1991-1995 period and until the year 2000. The ministers and vice ministers of the Ministries of Forestry; Agriculture and Food Industry; Communications, Transportation, and Posts and Telegraph; Finance; Commerce; Heavy Industry; Education and Training; and Public Health attended. Also on hand were the chairmen and vice chairmen of the State Planning Commission, the State Science and Technology Commission, and the Institute of Social Sciences, and the minister in charge of the Office for Mountain Regions and Ethnic Minorities.

After hearing reports by people's committee chairmen of the provinces concerned on their socioeconomic development strategies and suggestions made by the heads of various ministries and commissions, the conference discussed the strengths and limitations of the northwestern provinces and the reasons for the slow socioeconomic development of several provinces. Worse still, in some provinces the general standards of living have dropped, causing difficulties to the people, especially those living in the Meo highland. The conference also looked into the orientation, policies, and measures aimed at promoting socioeconomic development during the next five to 10 years.

Addressing the conference, Chairman Do Muoi pointed out the fundamental viewpoints that must be thoroughly understood in the process of elaborating and implementing socioeconomic development strategies in our countries. The key question is to exploit the country's strengths and potentials.

He stressed: Our country can be prosperous and strong only if we succeed in bringing into full play the considerable strengths and capacities of the mountain and coastal regions. Concerning the mountain regions, they must shift from the autarkic economic system to commodity production and from reliance on assistance from the central level to reliance on their own resources. Self-reliance must be upheld. Each person, each family must strive to get rich with their own labor and by making the most of their local strengths in terms of land, hills, forests, and other natural resources. This is to enable the people in mountain regions to enjoy a decent and happy life, to accumulate capital, to carry out expanded reproduction, to contribute to local construction and national industrialization, and to make the northwestern region of the fatherland more prosperous and beautiful. Economic development and social development must be closely associated and must create

favorable conditions for each other to succeed, and neither should be belittled. The aim of economic development is to achieve social development. It is necessary to ensure equality among people of different nationalities, who must be united to advance together. We must proceed from the economic, cultural, and social characteristics of each nationality in formulating socioeconomic development plans for each ethnic group. We must absolutely refrain from belittling ethnic minorities.

EEC Diplomats Comment on Establishing Ties

*BK1511151990 Hanoi International Service
in English 1000 GMT 15 Nov 90*

["Sample of public opinion on establishment of relations between Vietnam and the European Economic Community"]

[Text] As a country endowed with important factors in many respects in the region, Vietnam may contribute actively to enhancing the cooperative relations between Vietnam and the European Economic Community in the interests of both sides. This was stated by Maurizio Teucci, ambassador of Italy, currently president of the EEC, at a press conference held in Hanoi on Tuesday [13 November] on the occasion of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Vietnam and the EEC.

Answering the question of the Voice of Vietnam correspondent on Vietnam's capacity in promoting relations between Vietnam and the EEC, Ambassador Maurizio Teucci said: Vietnam has great potentials to develop its relations with the EEC. With a population of 70 million, Vietnam has great economic and manpower resources and endurance to overcome difficulties. This country has all positive factors to develop these relations. The problem is how to make full use of all these potentials to promote and to make these relations fruitful.

Answering questions of newsmen on the U.S. trade embargo against Vietnam, Ambassador Maurizio Teucci said that the U.S. embargo did not affect the relations between Vietnam and the EEC. On the contrary, it created conditions for the development of relations between Vietnam and the EEC member countries. Though Vietnam is facing many difficulties, many economic delegations of other countries have visited Vietnam. Vietnam's difficulties are temporary. We can join our efforts to overcome these difficulties.

Speaking on this issue, the charge d'affaires of the Kingdom of Belgium said that if the EEC abides by the U.S. embargo, it will not set up relations with Vietnam. It is necessary to consider the historic aspect of these relations. The EEC member countries have had close relations with Vietnam for a long time and did not depend on the U.S. embargo. Therefore, the establishment of relations between Vietnam and the EEC will have a positive impact on the U.S. economic embargo. The charge d'affaires of the Kingdom of Belgium emphasized that from now on, Vietnam has an important position in the EEC.

Meanwhile, the French ambassador to Vietnam said that Vietnam gradually finds its foothold in the world. This is an important step. Economically, Vietnam is admitted to markets in the region and the world. The EEC will give economic and technological assistance to Vietnam. All 12 member countries of the EEC with 350 million citizens have already established their bilateral diplomatic relations with Vietnam. The EEC has an important role and position in the world market. It has its own funds and may give economic and technical aid to other countries.

Economic Committee Established With Indonesia

*BK1211075890 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT
12 Nov 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 12—The Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry has set up the Indonesia-Vietnam Committee for Economic Cooperation to push up economic and trade relations between the two countries, say sources from Jakarta.

In recent years, the economic and trade relations between Vietnam and Indonesia have been strengthened. Many business companies of Indonesia established their offices in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

This year, for the first time, Vietnamese companies took part in the Jakarta Fair and Indonesian companies in the Ho Chi Minh City Fair.

Official Attends UN Discussion on Crimes

*BK1311093890 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT
13 Nov 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 13—Nguyen Truong Giang, Vietnamese representative at the United Nations General Assembly's Legal Committee, attended a debate on a draft code on crimes against peace and security of mankind.

At the debate, Nguyen Truong Giang expressed his support for the draft code, but he noted that it has not referred to genocide, the most serious crime against mankind.

He added: "It is not accidental that one of the first legal instruments adopted by the United Nations was the convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide. The bitter fates of millions of innocent victims of this crime remind us not to forget them and not to let this scourge happen again. For those reasons, Vietnam proposes that the crime of genocide be placed in the list of crimes in the draft code."

Delegation Leaves for World Trade Union Congress

*BK1111093290 Hanoi VNA in English 0740 GMT
11 Nov 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 11—A delegation of the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers led by its President

Nguyen Van Tu left here yesterday for the 12th Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions to be held in Moscow from November 13-20.

Chairman Do Muoi Receives Egyptian Ambassador

*BK1511162590 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT
15 Nov 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 15—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi yesterday received Egyptian Ambassador to Vietnam Mustafa Hasan Abu-Sunayf who paid him a courtesy visit.

Chairman Do Muoi had a cordial conversation with the ambassador.

Nguyen Co Thach Greets Mongolia's Gombosuren

*BK1511140090 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach recently sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Gombosuren on the occasion of his appointment as minister of foreign affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Dong Sy Nguyen Addresses Meeting on Agriculture

*BK1311092590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1000 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[From the Press Review]

[Text] QUAN DOI NHAN DAN reports that recently, in Moc Chau, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry held a meeting of northern mountains provinces including Lai Chau, Son La, Hoang Lien Son, Ha Tuyen, Bac Thai, Lang Son, Cao Bang, Quang Ninh, and Ha Son Binh to discuss measures aimed at developing agricultural economy. Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and addressed the meeting, which was presided over by Comrade Nguyen Cong Tan, member of the party Central Committee and minister of agriculture and food industry.

VNA Reports Surplus in Trade for Oct

*BK1111152990 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT
11 Nov 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 11—In October, Vietnam's export revenue chalked up 322.8 million rubles and US dollars, 13 percent more than the same period last year.

October saw a trade surplus of 5.8 million rubles to socialist countries, and 29.2 million US dollars, to other countries.

The main increases were 104.9 percent for tin, 37.5 percent for rubber, 20 percent and 10 percent for anthracite. The export of farm produce like coffee, tea and rice, saw some decrease. Also during October imports were

down by 25 percent from Socialist countries, but increased by 53 percent from other countries, in comparison with the same period last year. The import of trucks, steel and ferrous pyrite was down while that of fuel oil increased by 19 percent, nitrogenous fertilizer by 34.5 percent, car parts by 10.5 percent, and tractors by 3.5 times.

Sweden's Children's Fund Delegation Visits

*BK1311093290 Hanoi VNA in English 0728 GMT
13 Nov 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 13—Vice-President of the State Council Dam Quang Trung received here on Nov. 12 a delegation of Sweden's "Save-Children's Fund" led by Mr. Bertil Linblad currently visiting Vietnam.

This non-governmental organization has a longstanding relations with Vietnam and the current visit is in preparation for its programmes for the well-being of Vietnamese children in the coming period of time.

While here, the delegation visited the northern border province of Hoang Lien Son; it has also agreed with Vietnam's Mountain Education Support and Development Organization on deploying four development projects for children in the same province.

The "Save-Children's Fund" is the first foreign non-governmental organization to have set up a joint venture with a Vietnamese non-governmental organization in developing education of children of ethnic minorities in mountain areas.

Australia

Hawke Fears 'Crisis' From GATT Stalemate

BK1611033790 Hong Kong AFP in English 0204 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Brisbane, Australia, Nov 16 (AFP)—Unresolved differences in international trade talks could plunge the world into political as well as economic crisis, Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke said Friday.

Mr. Hawke said that he telephoned U.S. President George Bush late Thursday to discuss the impasse in the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and added: "He and I are at one on the understanding of the dimension of the crisis and the need to exert leadership."

Australia and the United States want the GATT negotiations to produce sharp cuts in Europe's agricultural subsidies.

If the final phase of GATT talks due to start in Brussels on December 3 failed to generate discernable progress, a heads of government meeting should be considered, Mr. Hawke told reporters here.

Referring to his 30-minute telephone call to Washington, he said "I wanted to convey to the president the profound concern that I feel about the sense of crisis, the reality of crisis, which has developed. We are facing not merely a potential economic crisis but a political crisis."

He continued: "If the world doesn't come to sensible decision to create a freed-up, liberalised international trading system then the losses are not merely economic but they will have profound political implications."

Mr. Hawke was in Brisbane to sign an agreement with State Premier Wayne Goss on management by the federal and state governments of Queensland's tropical forests.

Taiwan Ties Strengthened; Opposition Urges More

BK1211103090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0947 GMT 12 Nov 90

[Text] Canberra, Nov 12 (AFP)—The Australian Government Monday announced new measures to strengthen ties with the flourishing Taiwan economy, but stopped short of changing its one-China policy.

Among other measures, a semi-official trade representation in Taiwan is to be strengthened and Taipei will be allowed to run a visa service in Australia. The moves had been expected following a classified Australian foreign affairs and trade department review.

Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said Canberra would provide "even more active support" for developing the commercial relationship between Australia and Taiwan.

The trade representative role carried by the Australian Chamber of Commerce would be built up with increased government funding, he said. The Chamber of Commerce operates the Australian Commerce and Industry Office in Taiwan partly as a surrogate official trade mission. But Mr. Evans reaffirmed there would be no change in Australia's policy of recognising only the People's Republic of China and not allowing official exchange visits with Taiwan. The government, he said, would continue to encourage visits by Taiwan business representatives as well as promote business migration and expand trade preferences.

However, the opposition maintained the Australian Government had not gone far enough and that important economic opportunities would continue to be lost. Lack of detail about what was intended led opposition foreign spokesman Robert Hill to call the government statement "somewhat meaningless".

The federal government does not recognise the Nationalist Taiwan government due to sensitivity by the Communist Chinese government.

Mr. Evans said Australia is to appoint a Taiwanese business representative to the advisory board of the proposed Australian multi-function polis.

There would be further examination of ways to expand Taiwan's commercial representation in Australia, which is presently carried out by the Far East Trading Company. The company wants Australian permission to be called by a more logical title to indicate it is a trade advisory body.

Mr. Evans said the government would continue to support efforts to secure a direct air link with Taiwan through Qantas subsidiary Australian Asia Airlines, an area where the opposition claims the government has been far too cautious.

Fiji

Pacific Forum Debates on Including Taiwan

BK1511171390 Hong Kong AFP in English 1628 GMT 15 Nov 90

[Text] Suva, Nov 15 (AFP)—High-ranking officials from members of the 15-nation South Pacific forum began talks here Thursday on whether to admit Taiwan as a partner alongside China at the forum's annual heads of government meetings.

Government ministers from Kiribati, Vanuatu and the Federated States of Micronesia head a committee that will report to the next meeting, to be held in Pohnpei in November 1991.

Officials said "deep legal analysis was needed" because some countries have a strict one-China policy while others enjoy strong diplomatic and economic relations with Taiwan. The foreign minister of the Federated

States of Micronesia, Epel Ilon, will join the two-day talks on Friday and is expected to argue for a strict one-China relationship.

"We have an agreement with Beijing on a one-China policy, and we think the whole history of Taiwan would need to be looked at," said David Panuelu, deputy head of the Federated States of Micronesia's mission in Suva. "There is a feeling that China would pull out because they are really serious about one China," he said.

Mr. Panuelu said that Vanuatu, the current forum chairman, also has strong relations with China.

The president of the Federated States of Micronesia, John Haglelgan, returned from a week's state visit this month to Beijing, where he signed an economic cooperation agreement with President Yang Shangkun.

Mr. Panuelu said that the Federated States of Micronesia wanted the dialogue partners—China, the United States, Canada, United Kingdom and France—to be consulted about including Taiwan.

Nauru, Tonga and Tuvalu, which have the strongest ties in the region with Taiwan, have been lobbying strongly for the inclusion of Taiwan as a dialogue partner because of the economic aid they receive from the nationalist island country.

Minister Attacks New Deregulation Policy

BK1611074390 Hong Kong AFP in English 0720 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Suva, Nov 16 (AFP)—A Fijian minister claimed Friday that his government's new deregulationist policies would have the opposite effect to that intended, by working to the detriment of native Fijians.

Lands and Mineral Resources Minister Ratu William Toganivalu also warned of "troubles ahead" if the economic disparity between Fiji's affluent Indian and poorer Fijian communities is not narrowed. He said Fijian participation in protected industries such as dairy, beef and poultry would drop when new policies aimed at deregulating the economy are introduced by government.

"Deregulation would mean local operators would be forced out of business by overseas operators," said Ratu William, a high Fijian chief.

Local industry would be at the mercy of powerful overseas importer monopolies over which the Fiji Government had no control, he told a group of Fijian dairy farmers. He said the economies of New Zealand and Australia were two examples of countries facing depressing times as a result of poor policies.

Fiji's interim government began economic restructuring last year to try to end the downturn that gripped the economy following the two coups in 1987.

Last month Finance Minister Josevata Kamikamica said Fiji would adopt new deregulation measures from the new budget period next month. He said Fiji had the potential to follow the industrialisation steps taken by the flourishing Asian economies of South Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan.

But Ratu William said that because of the size of the Fijian economy it would be difficult for Fiji to adopt similar wide-ranging deregulation. He said overseas competition could destroy smaller Fijian-owned companies.

New Zealand

Kuwaiti Minister Meets With Deputy Premier

BK1611063990 Hong Kong AFP in English 0303 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Wellington, Nov 16 (AFP)—Kuwait's Foreign Minister Shaykh Nasir Muhammad al-Ahmad al-Sabah arrived here Friday to thank New Zealand for its "firm stand" on the Iraqi invasion of his country.

The minister, who had a 45 minute meeting with Deputy Premier Don McKinnon, will meet Prime Minister Jim Bolger before flying on to Canberra later Friday.

In an interview, Shaykh Nasir said he and Mr. McKinnon had discussed global affairs and the Gulf crisis, but had not talked about the possibility of further New Zealand assistance. "But whatever comes in the application of international law will be welcomed," he said.

New Zealand, while honouring United Nations sanctions against Iraq after its August 2 invasion of Kuwait, has made no direct contribution to military forces in the Gulf.

Solomon Islands

No-Confidence Motion Against Premier Disallowed

BK1611033590 Hong Kong AFP in English 0311 GMT 16 Nov 90

[Text] Honiara, Nov 16 (AFP)—The speaker of the Solomon Islands parliament Friday disallowed a motion of no-confidence against Prime Minister Solomon Mamaloni before it could be moved. Opposition leader Andrew Nori said an appeal would be filed with the Supreme Court to overthrow the speaker's ruling that two motions of no-confidence could not be raised in one session of parliament.

The motion was to have been moved by Danny Philip, who was sacked as deputy premier by Mr. Mamaloni five weeks ago, along with four other cabinet ministers from the People's Alliance Party (PAP). Mr. Philip is deputy leader of the PAP, which joined the opposition when Mr. Mamaloni quit the party on October 12 to avoid a challenge to his leadership. Mr. Mamaloni subsequently formed a new government that includes former opposition members.

Speaker Waeta Ben disallowed the motion after the foreign affairs and trade relations minister Sir Peter Kenilorea argued that it was out of order.

Parliamentary standing orders rule out further debate on a question for three sessions of parliament after a decision has been taken on it.

Sir Peter said that since a motion of no-confidence in Mr. Mamaloni was moved early this year, it could not be raised again until the second meeting of parliament next year. Mr. Nori unsuccessfully replied that standing orders cannot supersede the Constitution, and that the only constitutional requirement for a no-confidence motion against the prime minister is seven clear days' notice.